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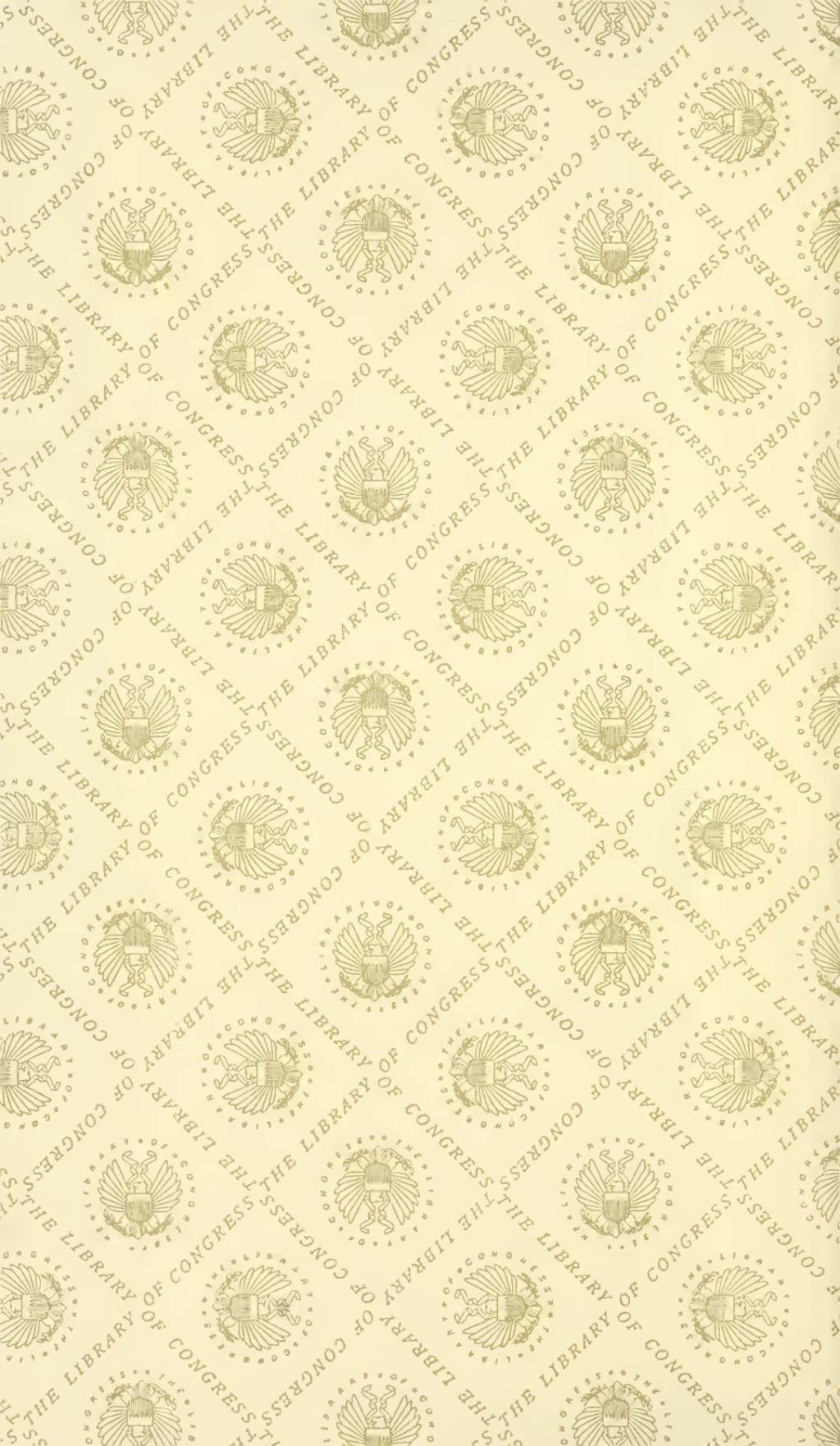
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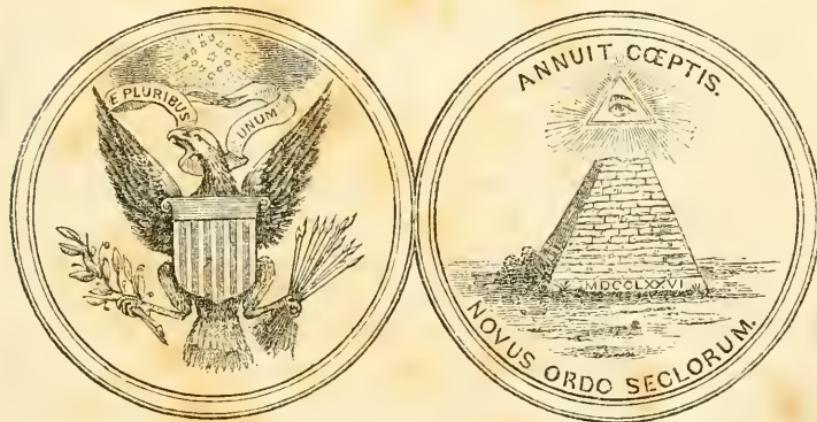








THE  
AMERICAN CITIZEN'S  
**MANUAL OF REFERENCE:**  
BEING A COMPREHENSIVE  
HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND  
POLITICAL VIEW  
OF THE  
**UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA,**  
AND OF THE  
SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.



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## C O N T E N T S.

	Page.
Declaration of Independence,	1
Constitution of the United States,	5
Amendments to the Constitution,	16
Washington's Inaugural Address,	19
Washington's Farewell Address,	22
Jefferson's Inaugural Address,	36.
Biography of the Presidents,	40
Explanation of the American coat of Arms,	41
<b>GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,</b>	<b>42</b>
Treasury Department,	44
Exports and Imports within the commercial year 1839,	45
Of the Public Debt,	47
Issue and redemption of Treasury Notes in 1839,	48
Imports into the United States from the 1st of October 1821, to the 30th of September 1838,	51
Exports of the United States for same period,	53
Statistics of the United States Navy,	57
Statistics of the United States Army,	63
Post Office,	<i>Ib.</i>
Value of foreign coin in money of the United States,	64
Statistics of the Press,	<i>Ib.</i>
Principal Executive and Judiciary Officers, Foreign Min- isters, &c.	65
Population of the United States,	68
General Statistics of the individual States,	69
Qualifications of Officers and appointment of Judges, &c. in the several States,	73
Military Force—Revolutionary Pensioners,	78
Universities and Colleges in the United States,	79
Religious Denominations,	80
Principal Rail Roads finished and in progress,	81
Principal Canals,	82
Indian Warriors near Western Frontier, Ministers, Con- suls, Diplomatic and Commercial Agents of the United States in foreign countries,	83
Topographical and Statistical Observations on the States and Territories,	89

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# DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

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THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect of the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights ; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ; and that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes ; and, accordingly, all experience has shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world :

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained ; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature ; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected : whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise ; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states ; for that purpose, obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration thither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws ; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states :

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world :

For imposing taxes on us without our consent :

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury:  
For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended  
offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing there an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions, have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of the attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which de-

nounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right out to be, free and Independent States ; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved ; and that, as free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The forgoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed and signed by the following members :

		JOHN HANCOCK.
<i>New-Hampshire.</i>	<i>New-Jersey.</i>	Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.
Joseph Bartlett, William Whipple, Mathew Thornton.	Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart,	<i>Virginia.</i>
<i>Massachusetts Bay.</i>	Abraham Clark.	George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr. Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.
Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i> Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.
Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.		
<i>Connecticut.</i>		<i>South Carolina.</i>
Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.	<i>Delaware.</i> Cæsar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean.	Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr. Thomas Lynch, Jr. Arthur Middleton.
<i>New-York.</i>	<i>Maryland.</i> Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone.	<i>Georgia.</i>
William Floyd, Phillip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.		Button Guinett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I.

**SEC. I.**—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

**SEC. II.—1.** The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year, by the people of the several states: and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative: and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of *New-Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three; *Massachusetts* eight; *Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations* one; *Connecticut* five; *New-York* six; *New-Jersey* four; *Pennsylvania* eight; *Delaware* one; *Maryland* six; *Virginia* ten; *North Carolina* five; *South Carolina* five; *Georgia* three.

4. When vacancies shall happen in the representation from

any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. III.—1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers and also a president pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. IV.—1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state, by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year ; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. V.—1. Each house shall be judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members ; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business ; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy ; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. VI.—1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same ; and for any speech in debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time ; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house, during his continuance in office.

SEC. VII.—1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives ; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill, which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States, if he approve, he shall sign it ; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the

objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President, within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States: and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. VIII.—The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court:

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

12. To raise and support armies ; but no appropriation of money to that use, shall be for a longer term than two years :

13. To provide and maintain a navy :

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces :

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions :

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings : And

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states, now existing, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight : but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex-post-facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement

and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. X.—1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque and reprisal ; coin money ; emit bills of credit ; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts ; pass any bill of attainder, ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts ; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws ; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States ; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonage, keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

SEC. I.—1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress ; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. [Annulled. See Amendments, art. 12.]

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes ; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President ; neither shall any per-

son be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President ; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected ; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :—

“ I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.”

SEC. II.—1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States : he may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices ; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. III.—1. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress

information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient ; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper ; he shall receive ambassadors, and other public ministers ; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed ; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. IV.—1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

SEC. I.—1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. II.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority ; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls ; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction ; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party ; to controversies between two or more states ; between a state and citizens of another state ; between citizens of different states ; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, of the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury ; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed ; but when not com-

mitted within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

**SEC. III.** 1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confessions in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainer of treason, shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

#### ARTICLE IV.

**SEC. I.—1.** Full faith and credit shall be given in each state, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

**SEC. II.—1.** The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

**SEC. III.—1.** New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union ; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state ; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislature of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States ; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

**SEC. IV.—1.** The United states shall guarantee to every state in this union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion ; and, on application of the legisla-

ture, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

1. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one, or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof: and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state, to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON,**  
*President and deputy from Virginia.*

<i>New-Hampshire.</i>	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	<i>Virginia.</i>
John Langon, Nicholas Gilman.	Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris,	John Blair, James Madison, Jr.
<i>Massachusetts.</i>	George Clymer,	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Nathaniel Gorman, Rufus King.	Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson,	William Blount, Richd. Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson.
<i>Connecticut.</i>	Gouverneur Morris.	
Wm. Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.		<i>South Carolina.</i>
<i>New-York.</i>	<i>Delaware.</i>	John Rutledge, Charles C. Pinckney,
Alexander Hamilton.	Gunning Bedford, Jr.	Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.
<i>New-Jersey.</i>	John Dickerson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.	
William Livingston, David Brearley, William Patterson, Jonathan Dayton.	Maryland.	William Few, Abraham Baldwin.
	James M'Henry, Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer, Daniel Carrol.	<i>Georgia.</i>

*Attest,*

**WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.**

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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**ART. I.**—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

**ART. II.**—A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

**ART. III.**—No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

**ART. IV.**—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

**ART. V.**—No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

**ART. VI.**—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

**ART. VII.**—In suits of common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

**ART. VIII.**—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

**ART. IX.**—The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

**ART. X.**—The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited to it by the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

**ART. XI.**—The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

**ART. XII.**—1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President.—But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President, shall act as

President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ART. XIII.—If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept or retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

# WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL AND FAREWELL ADDRESSES.

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## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

APRIL 30, 1789.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :*

AMONG the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the assylum of my declining years, a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health, to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be effected. All I dare hope is that if in executing this task I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendant proof of the confidence of my fellow citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country with some share of the partiality with which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent

supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides in the councils of nations—and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow citizens, at large less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President “to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.” The circumstances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into that subject farther than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges, that, as on one side, no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views, nor party animosities will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests: so, on another, that the

foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality ; and the pre-eminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire, since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage ; between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity ; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained, and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of the objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good ; for, I assure myself that while you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will therefore be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed ; and being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself

any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department, and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave, but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication that, since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government for the security of their union and the advancement of their happiness, so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend.

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## FAREWELL ADDRESS.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1796.

*Friends and Fellow Citizens :*

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom the choice is to be made.

I beg you at the same time to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been an uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference

for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea. I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country you will not disapprove of my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and, every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is to determinate the career of my political life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead—amidst appearances sometimes dubious—vicissitudes of fortunes often discouraging—in situations in which not unfrequently want of suc-

weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the *west* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connexion with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While therefore every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government, which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce; but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue of the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties, by geographical discriminations—*Northern* and *Southern*; *Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the ex-

pedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations ; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head. They have seen in the negotiation by the executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the senate of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government, and in the Atlantic states, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi. They have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were procured ? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens ?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute ; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which alliances at all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government, better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concern. This government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed ; adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation ; completely free in its principles ; in the distribution of its powers uniting security with energy, and containing within itself provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction ; to give it an artificial and extraordinary force ; to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of party, often a small, but artful and enterprizing minority of the community ; and according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reigns of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. One method of assault may be to affect in the forms of the constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions ; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitutions of a country ; that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion ; and remember especially, that from the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprizes of faction, to confine each member of society within the limits prescribed

by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the dangers of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them upon geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of the public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments occasional riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated access to the government itself, through the channels of party passion. Thus the policy and will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From the natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that

spirit for every salutary purpose; and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominate in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions of the other, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation, for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness—these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexion with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid

us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it, is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering, also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives; but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should particularly bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment, inseparable from the selection of the proper objects, (which is always a choice of difficulties,) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all: religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt but that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is

recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas ! it is rendered impossible by its vices !

In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachment for others, should be excluded ; and that in the place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is, in some degree, a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.

Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject ; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to the projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes, perhaps, the liberty of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and the wars of the latter without adequate inducements or justification. It leads, also, to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which are apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld ; and it gives to ambitious, corrupt, or deluded citizens, (who devote themselves to the favorite nation,) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity ; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation to a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence, in innumerable ways, such at-

tachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the art of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitude of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation, invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by inter-

weaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the stream of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and natural opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time, abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit; to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue; to guard against the

impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my Proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your representatives in both houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aids of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct, will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and constancy, which is necessary to give it, humanely speaking, the command of its own fortune.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never

cease to view them with indulgence ; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations ; I anticipate, with pleasing expectation, that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws, under a free government ; the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

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## JEFFERSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MARCH 4, 1801.

*Friends and Fellow Citizens :*

Called upon to undertake the duties of the first executive office of our country, I avail myself of the presence of that portion of my fellow citizens which is here assembled, to express my grateful thanks for the favor with which they have been pleased to look towards me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above my talents, and that I approach it with those anxious and awful presentiments, which the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of my powers, so justly inspire. A rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with the rich productions of their industry, engaged in commerce with nations who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye ; when I contemplate these transcendant objects, and see the honor, the happiness, and the hopes of this beloved country committed to the issue and the auspices of this day, I shrink from the contemplation ; and humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. Utterly indeed should I despair, did not the presence of many whom I here see remind me, that, in the other high authorities provided by our constitution, I shall find resources of wisdom, of virtue,

and of zeal, on which to rely under all difficulties. To you, then, gentlemen, who are charged with the sovereign functions of legislation, and to those associated with you, I look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are all embarked, amid the conflicting elements of a troubled world.

During the contest of opinion through which we have passed, the animation of discussion and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to speak and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All too well bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possesses their equal rights, which equal law must protect, and to violate, would be oppression. Let us then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind, let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection, without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things. And let us reflect, that, having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore; that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others; that this should divide opinions as to measures of safety; but every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans; we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. I know indeed that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself? I trust not.

I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth. I believe it the only one where every man, at the call of the laws, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the forms of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question.

Let us then, with courage and confidence, pursue our own federal and republican principles; our attachment to our union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe ; too high minded to endure the degradations of the others; possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation ; entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our industry, to honor and confidence from our fellow citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them ; enlightened by a benign religion, professed indeed and practiced in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude, and the love of man, acknowledging and adoring an overruling Providence, which, by all its dispensations, proves that it delights in the happiness of man here, and his greater happiness hereafter ; with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and prosperous people ? Still one thing more, fellow citizens—a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

About to enter, fellow citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper that you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political : peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none: the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for all our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies : the

preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad : a jealous care of the right of election by the people ; a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopped by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided : absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principal and immediate parent of despotism : a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them : the supremacy of the civil over the military authority : economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burthened : the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith : encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid : the diffusion of information, and arrangement of all abuses at the bar of public reason ; freedom of religion ; freedom of the press ; and freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus ; and trials by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages, and blood of our heroes, have been devoted to their attainment : they should be the creed of our political faith ; the text of civil instruction ; the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust ; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety.

I repair then, fellow citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate offices to have seen the difficulties of this, the greatest of all, I have learnt to expect that it will rarely fall to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation and the favor which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence you repose in our first and great revolutionary character, whose pre-eminent services had entitled him to the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, I ask so much confidence only as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs. I shall often go wrong through defect of judgment. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional ; and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not, if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrage is a

consolation to me for the past ; and my future solicitude will be, to retain the good opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance, to conciliate that of others by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.

Relying then on the patronage of your good will, I advance with obedience to the work, ready to retire from it whenever you become sensible how much better choices it is in your power to make. And may that infinite Power which rules the destinies of the universe lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favorable issue for your peace and prosperity.

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### BIOGRAPHY OF THE PRESIDENTS.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON**, "The Father of his Country," and first President of the United States, was born at Bridges Creek, in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732. He was elected President in 1789, which office he held eight years. He died at Mount Vernon on the 14th of December, 1799, at the age of 68 years.

**JOHN ADAMS**, the second President of the United States, was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, October 19, 1735. He was chosen President in 1797—continued in office four years. Died 4th of July, 1826, aged 91 years.

**THOMAS JEFFERSON**, the third President of the United States, and author of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Shadwell, Albemarle county, Virginia, April 2, 1743. He was elected President, 1801—continued in office eight years. Died on the 4th of July, 1826, aged 83 years.

**JAMES MADISON**, the fourth President of the United States, was born March 5, 1751, in Orange county, Virginia. He was elected President in 1809—continued in office eight years. Died on the 28th of June, 1837, at the age of 86 years.

**JAMES MONROE**, the fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 28th of April, 1758. He was chosen President in 1817—continued in office eight years. Died July 4th, 1831, at the age of 73 years.

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS**, the sixth President of the United States, was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1767. He was elected President in 1825—continued in office four years.

**ANDREW JACKSON**, seventh President of the United States, was born on the 15th of March, 1767, at Waxsaw, South Carolina, inaugurated President in 1829—continued in office eight years.

**MARTIN VAN BUREN**, the eighth President of the United States, was born on the 5th of December, 1782, at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New-York. He was elected President in 1837.

## AMERICAN COAT OF ARMS.

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THE device for an armorial Achievement and Reverse of a great seal for the United States in Congress assembled is as follows:

“ARMS.—Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules, a chief azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American bald eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper; and in his beak a scroll inscribed with this motto, ‘E pluribus unum.’

“FOR THE CREST.—Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or, breaking through a cloud proper, and surrounding thirteen stars forming a constellation, argent, or an azure field.

“REVERSE.—A pyramid unfinished.

“In the zenith an eye in the triangle surrounded with a glory, proper. Over the eye these words, ‘Annuit Cœptis.’

“On the base of the pyramid, the numerical letters MDCCCLXXVI, and underneath the following motto, ‘Novus ordo seclorum.’

“REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS OF THE DEVICE.—The escutcheon is composed of the chief and pale, the two most honorable ordinaries. The thirteen pieces paly represent the several states in the union, all joined in old solid compact, entire, supporting a chief which unites the whole, and represents Congress. The motto alludes to this union.

“The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief, and the chief depends on that union, and the strength resulting from it for its support, to denote the confederacy of the United States, and the preservation of the Union through Congress.

“The colors of the pales are those used in the flag of the United States of America. White signifies purity and innocence, red hardiness and valor, and blue, the color of the chief, signifies vigilance, perseverance, and justice. The olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace and war, which is exclusively vested in Congress.

“The crest or constellation denotes a new state taking its place or rank among other sovereign powers.

“The escutcheon borne on the breast of an American eagle, without any other supporters, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtue.

“The pyramid on the reverse signifies strength and duration.

“The eye over it, and the motto (‘annuit cœptis,’ ‘he pros-pers our endeavors,’) allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause.

“The date underneath is that of the Declaration of Independence, and the words under it signify the beginning of the New American *Æra*, which commences from that date.”

## **General Statistics of the United States.**

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THE principal details pertaining to the several states, will be found in their appropriate places, in the latter part of this work. This article will therefore, be chiefly confined to such matter as relates to the general government, and to the United States in its confederate capacity.

### **GOVERNMENT.**

The government of the United States is a Federal Representative Democracy, in which all power belongs to the people. The legislative power is vested in a Congress, composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each state, chosen by the legislatures respectively, for a period of six years. The terms of service are so arranged, that one-third of the whole Senate is renewed every two years. Every senator must have attained the age of thirty years, and have been nine years a citizen of the United States, and, when elected, an inhabitant of the state from which he is chosen. The present number of senators is fifty-two. The Senate has the sole power to try impeachments. The Vice President of the United States is President of the Senate, and has a casting vote only.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected in the several states by the people, for a term of two years. Each state is entitled, under a law passed in 1832, to send one Representative for every 47,700 inhabitants. The present number of members is 242, besides delegates from Wisconsin, Iowa, and Florida. A Representative must have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been seven years a citizen of the United States. The pay of each member of Congress during the Session is \$8 per day, and \$8 for every twenty miles travel to and from the seat of government.

The President of the Senate *pro tem*, (who is chosen in the absence of the Vice President) and Speaker of the House of Representatives, receives \$16 per day.

The House of Representatives choose their own Speaker and other officers, and have the sole power of impeachment. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House.

No person can be a member of Congress and hold any office under the United States at the same time.

Congress has power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States:

To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes: To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures : To establish post-offices and post-roads : To secure to authors and inventors copy-rights and patents :

To punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and against the law of nations : To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal ; raise and support armies ; provide and maintain a navy ; to regulate the land and naval forces : To exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, and over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, &c.

The Executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States ; he has power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur : and he nominates, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

The Judiciary is composed of a Supreme Court, of one Chief and six associate Justices ; of 33 District Courts, of one Judge each, except that six of the states are divided into two Districts each ; and of 7 Circuit Courts, composed of the Judge of the District and one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Judges both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, hold their office during good behaviour. The judicial power extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority : to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls : to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction : to controversies to which the United States is a party : to controversies between two or more states ; between citizens of different states ; or between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

The principal Executive officers, are the Secretaries of State, of War, and of the Navy, the Post-Master General, and the Attorney General. The Secretary of State conducts the negotiations with foreign powers, and corresponds with the public Ministers of the United States abroad, and with those of foreign states near the United States. He has the charge of the United States Seal, preserves the originals of the laws and treaties, and of the public correspondence growing out of the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations ; he grants passports to American citizens visiting foreign countries ; has the control of the Patent Office, and preserves the evidence of copy-rights.

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# TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

## REVENUE AND MEANS FOR 1839, EXCLUSIVE OF TRUSTS AND THE POST OFFICE.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1839, which could be considered available for general purposes, was	\$2,466,961 95
'The receipts from customs, the first three quarters,	\$18,328,393 50
Receipts from lands the first three quarters, including also some collected last year in Treasury notes	5,417,286 31
Miscellaneous receipts	125,208 78
Estimated receipts for the fourth quarter from all those sources	5,700,000 00
Receipts on some of the debts against banks not available on 1st January, 1839, but since paid	1,322,686 00
From the third issue of Treasury notes under the act of March 2, 1839	3,857,276 21
Aggregate means	<u>37,217,812 75</u>

## EXPENDITURES FOR 1839. EXCLUSIVE OF THE POST OFFICE AND TRUSTS.

Civil, foreign, and miscellaneous, for the first three quarters	\$3,649,508 23
Military, for the first three quarters	10,791,799 21
Naval, for the first three quarters	4,713,701 57
Estimate for all, during the fourth quarter	5,600,000 00
Funded debt for the year	14,658 98
	<u>24,769,667 99</u>
Redemption of Treasury notes in the first three quarters, interest as well as principal	9,891,859 83
Estimated amount of notes redeemed in the fourth quarter	1,000,000 00
Aggregate payments	<u>35,661,427 82</u>
Leaving an available balance of money in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1839, of	1,556,384 93
	<u>37,217,812 75</u>

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS WITHIN THE COMMERCIAL YEAR 1839.

The exports during the year ending September 30, 1839, are computed to have been \$118,359,004. This is \$9,872,388 more than those in the year 1838.

Of the whole exports only \$17,408,000 were of foreign origin, and of the excess in exports over 1838, only about five millions were domestic produce.

The imports during the same year were about \$157,609,560, being the very large excess of \$43,892,156 over those during the previous year. The difference between the imports and exports, being \$39,250,556 in favor of the former.

## ESTIMATE OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1840.

It is computed that the aggregate of receipts available for public purposes, will not exceed \$18,600,000, viz : from

Customs	- - - - -	\$15,000,000 00
Lands	- - - - -	3,500,000 00
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	100,000 00
Add to these the balance available and applicable to other purposes, which it is supposed will be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1840.	- - - - -	1,556,385 00

The efficient means in that year will then amount in the aggregate to } 20,156,385 00

If Congress should make appropriations to the extent desired by the different departments, the expenditures for 1840, independent of the redemption of Treasury notes, are estimated at } 20,000,000 00

Including all the Treasury notes to be redeemed, the aggregate expenditure would be about } 22,750,000 00

This would leave a deficit in the Treasury at the close of the year, amounting to } - - - - - 2,593,615 00

But there will be due from the United States Bank, in September next, on its fourth bond, about } - - - - - 2,526,576 00

The principal now due on the Treasurer's deposits in the other banks, which suspended specie payments in 1837, is } - - - - - 1,149,904, 00

Should all these claims be collected in 1840, they would prevent a deficiency, and leave an available balance in the Treasury of nearly } 1,082,865 00

According to the opinions of the different departments, as to the sums of money proper for each, and which constitute the basis of the estimates submitted to Congress, the new appropriations required for the next year will equal the sum of

\$18,280,600 55

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Viz:

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	\$4,981,344 19
Military services, pensions, &c.	8,213,610 74
Naval service	<u>5,085,645 62</u>

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*Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1838.*

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st January,

1838 - - - - - \$37,327,252 69

RECEIPTS.

Customs	-	-	-	\$16,158,800 36
Lands	-	-	-	3,081,939 47
Second and third instalments due from the Bank of the United States	-	-	-	4,542,102 22
Miscellaneous items	-	-	-	369,813 29
Treasury notes	-	-	-	12,716,820 86
Trust funds	-	-	-	2,149,906 40
				<u>37,019,382 60</u>
				<u>76,346,635 29</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse	-	-	-	\$5,666,702 68
Military	-	-	-	19,936,311 57
Naval	-	-	-	5,941,381 94
Public debt	-	-	-	2,217 08
Treasury notes redeemed, includ- ing interest	-	-	-	5,603,503 19
Trust funds	-	-	-	2,305,321 89
				<u>39,455,438 34</u>
Balance on the 1st January, 1839				<u>36,891,196 94</u>
				<u>76,346,635 29</u>

*Of the public debt.*

The payments on account of the (old) funded and unfunded debt, since the 1st December, 1838, have been as follows:

1. On account of the principal and interest of the funded debt:

Principal	- - - - -	\$13,012 48
Interest	- - - - -	1,000 34
		<hr/>
		14,012, 82
Leaving unclaimed and undischarged	- - - - -	<hr/> 311,508 01 <hr/>

Viz:

Principal	- - - - -	\$62,941 99
Interest	- - - - -	248,566 02
		<hr/>

2. On account of the unfunded debt	- - - - -	\$646, 16
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Leaving the amount of certificates and notes payable on presentation	- - - - -	\$36,267 24
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Viz:

Certificates issued for claims during the revolutionary war, and registered prior to 1798	- - - - -	\$26,652 15
Treasury notes issued during the late war	- - - - -	5,295 00
Certificates of Mississippi stock	- - - - -	<hr/> 4,320 09 <hr/>

Debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the United States, viz:

Of the city of Washington	- - - - -	\$1,000,000 00
Alexandria	- - - - -	250,000 00
Georgetown	- - - - -	250,000 00
		<hr/> \$1,500,000 00 <hr/>

The payments during the year 1839, on account of the interest and charges of this debt, amounted to	- - - - -	\$76,374 77
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*Statement of the issue and redemption of Treasury notes from the  
1st of January to the 20th of November, 1839.*

The Treasury notes issued during the period above mentioned, under the acts of the 21st May, 1838, and 2d March, 1839, amounted to \$3,857,276 21

Amount redeemed during the same period :

1. Of notes issued under the act of the 12th October, 1837, there have been entered in the books of this office - - - \$4,148,848 98

And there are at present, under examination by the accounting officers of the Treasury, notes which had been received in payment for duties and lands, amounting to - - - 126,413 65

4,275,262 63

2. Of notes issued under the acts of 21st May, 1838, and 2d March, 1839, there have been entered in the books of this office 5,845,979 18

And there are at present, under examination by the accounting officers of the department 508,017 26

6,353,996 44

Total amount redeemed since the 1st January, 1839 } 10,629,259 07

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NOTE—The Treasury Department was established in 1789. The Secretary superintends the fiscal concerns of the government, and is required to report to Congress annually the state of the finances: He recommends such measures as he thinks proper for improving the condition of the revenue. This department comprises the offices of Secretary, two Comptrollers, five Auditors, the Register, the Treasurer, and the Solicitor of the Treasury.

The revenue is chiefly derived from duties on imports, the sale of public lands, post offices, lead mines, &c. The revenue on *imported goods* is the most important.

One great source of revenue to the United States is the public lands, consisting of tracts of territory ceded to the general government by the several states; of lands in Louisiana, purchased from France; and those in Florida, acquired by treaty from Spain.

A great portion of this land is occupied by the Indians, who are considered as proprietors of the soil, till the government extinguish their title by purchase.

By the Convention of France, of the 3d of April, 1803, the United States paid for

*A statement exhibiting the value of imports and exports during the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839.*

Year ending 30th of Sep- tember.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			
	Free of duty	Paying duty ad valorum.	Paying spe- cific duties.	Total.
1834	\$68,393,180	\$35,608,208	\$22,519,944	\$126,521,332
1835	77,940,493	45,817,740	26,137,509	149,895,742
1836	92,056,481	59,343,388	38,580,166	189,980,035
1837	69,250,031	37,716,374	34,022,812	140,989,217
1838	60,860,005	27,090,480	25,766,919	113,717,404
1839	72,040,719	42,563,739	43,005,102	157,609,560

Year ending 30th of Sep- tember.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			
	Domestic produce.	Foreign merchan- dise.	Total.	Value of imports.
1834	\$81,024,162	\$23,312,811	\$104,336,973	\$126,521,332
1835	101,189,082	20,504,495	121,693,577	149,895,742
1836	106,916,680	21,746,360	128,663,040	189,980,035
1837	95,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376	140,989,217
1838	96,033,821	12,452,795	108,486,616	113,717,404
1839	100,951,004	17,408,000	118,359,004	157,609,560

Louisiana in stock and money, \$15,000,000. Interest on stock up to time it was redeemable, \$8,529,353 43. Total, \$23,529,353 43.

By the treaty with Spain of the 22d of February, 1819, there was paid for the Floridas \$5,000,000 00. Interest on stock till paid off, \$1,489,768 66. Total, \$6,489,768 66.

Paid, and stipulated to be paid by the United States, to the several Indian tribes, for lands ceded by them since the year 1794, \$84,549,254 81.

*Imports into the United States from the first of October, 1821, to the 30th September, 1838.*

Years.	Total value of imports.	Value retained in the country for consumption.	Cotton manufactures.	Woollens.	Wines.	Spirits.
1821	\$62,585,724	\$41,283,236	\$7,788,514	\$7,238,954	\$1,873,464	\$1,804,798
1822	83,241,511	60,955,309	10,680,216	11,752,595	1,864,627	2,450,261
1823	77,579,367	50,035,645	8,869,482	7,953,451	1,291,542	1,791,419
1824	80,549,007	55,211,850	9,157,667	8,086,853	1,050,898	2,642,620
1825	96,340,075	63,749,432	12,509,516	10,876,873	1,826,263	3,135,210
1826	84,974,477	60,434,865	8,348,034	7,886,826	1,781,188	1,587,712
1827	79,484,068	56,084,932	9,316,153	8,231,515	1,621,035	1,651,436
1828	88,509,824	66,914,807	10,996,230	8,097,559	1,507,533	2,331,656
1829	74,492,527	57,834,049	8,362,017	6,558,235	1,564,562	1,447,914
1830	70,876,920	56,489,441	7,862,326	5,598,634	1,535,102	658,990
1831	103,191,124	83,157,598	16,090,224	12,668,028	1,673,058	1,037,737
1832	101,029,266	76,989,793	10,399,653	9,762,262	2,397,479	1,365,018
1833	108,118,311	88,295,576	13,262,509	7,660,449	2,601,455	1,537,226
1834	126,521,332	103,208,521	10,145,281	7,379,328	2,944,388	1,319,245
1835	149,895,742	129,391,247	15,367,585	10,023,520	3,750,608	1,632,681
1836	189,980,035	168,233,675	17,876,187	12,758,430	4,332,034	1,917,381
1837	140,989,217	119,134,255	11,150,841	4,243,548	4,105,741	1,470,802
1838	113,717,401	101,264,804	6,599,330	6,967,530	2,318,282	1,476,918
	Teas.	Salt.	Molasses.	Iron and steel.	Crockery ware.	Silks.
1821	\$1,322,636	\$609,021	\$1,719,227	\$3,212,861	\$629,032	\$4,486,924
1822	1,860,777	625,932	2,398,355	5,210,056	1,107,264	6,840,928
1823	2,361,245	740,866	2,634,222	5,083,331	1,095,126	6,718,444
1824	2,786,252	613,486	2,413,643	4,584,134	856,326	7,204,588
1825	3,728,935	589,125	2,547,715	5,820,517	1,011,826	10,299,743
1826	3,752,281	677,058	2,838,728	5,451,333	1,239,050	8,327,909
1827	1,714,882	535,201	2,818,982	6,002,206	1,091,757	6,712,015
1828	2,451,197	443,469	2,788,471	7,286,033	1,485,652	7,686,640
1829	2,060,457	714,618	1,484,104	5,752,925	1,229,817	7,192,698
1830	2,425,018	671,979	995,776	5,930,070	1,163,477	5,932,243
1831	1,418,037	535,138	2,432,488	7,192,979	1,516,435	11,117,946
1832	2,788,353	634,910	2,524,281	8,804,832	1,857,542	9,248,907
1833	5,484,603	996,418	2,567,986	7,742,763	1,669,336	9,498,366
1834	6,217,949	839,315	2,989,020	8,534,438	1,372,800	10,998,964
1835	4,522,866	665,097	3,074,172	8,965,889	1,697,682	16,677,547
1836	5,342,811	724,527	4,077,312	12,892,648	2,709,187	22,980,212
1837	5,902,054	862,617	3,441,701	11,119,548	1,823,401	14,352,823
1838	3,497,156	1,028,418	3,865,285	7,418,504	1,233,536	9,812,338
	Coffee.	Sugar.	Spices.	Lead.	Linen.	Hemp.
1821	\$4,489,970	\$3,553,582	\$310,281	\$284,701	\$2,564,169	\$510,589
1822	5,522,649	5,034,429	505,340	266,441	6,840,928	1,054,764
1823	7,095,119	3,258,689	580,956	153,175	3,803,807	674,454
1824	5,437,029	5,165,800	369,140	107,494	3,046,920	241,107
1825	5,250,828	4,282,530	626,039	301,408	3,645,125	431,787
1826	4,159,558	5,311,631	594,568	263,409	2,720,565	551,757
1827	4,464,391	4,577,261	322,730	303,615	2,360,880	635,854
1828	5,192,338	3,546,736	432,504	298,544	2,471,352	1,075,243
1829	4,588,585	3,622,406	461,539	52,146	2,480,181	655,935
1830	4,227,021	4,636,342	457,723	20,395	2,485,053	200,338
1831	6,317,606	4,910,877	279,095	52,410	3,145,797	295,706
1832	9,099,464	2,933,688	306,013	124,631	3,391,503	866,865
1833	10,567,299	4,755,856	919,493	89,019	2,352,085	470,973
1834	8,762,657	5,538,097	496,562	183,762	301,502	514,743
1835	10,715,466	6,806,425	712,638	54,112	5,932,368	528,981
1836	9,633,053	12,514,718	1,028,039	37,521	8,271,213	815,558
1837	8,657,760	7,203,206	847,607	17,874	4,851,557	483,792
1838	7,640,217	7,586,825	438,258	10,494	3,583,340	512,506

Years.	Specie and bullion.	FROM Great Britain and dependencies.	FROM France and dependencies.	FROM Spain and dependencies.	FROM Netherlands and dependencies.	FROM Sweden and dependencies.
1821	\$8,064,890	\$29,277,938	\$5,900,581	\$ 9,653,728	\$2,934,272	\$1,369,869
1822	3,369,846	39,527,829	7,059,342	12,376,841	2,708,162	1,544,907
1823	5,097,896	34,072,578	6,605,343	14,233,590	2,125,587	1,503,050
1824	6,473,095	32,732,340	8,120,763	16,577,156	2,355,525	1,101,750
1825	6,150,765	42,394,812	11,535,581	9,566,237	2,265,378	1,417,598
1826	6,880,966	32,212,356	9,588,896	9,623,420	2,174,181	1,292,182
1827	8,151,130	33,056,374	9,448,502	9,100,369	1,722,070	1,225,042
1828	7,489,741	35,591,484	10,287,505	8,167,456	1,990,431	1,946,783
1829	7,403,602	27,582,082	9,616,970	6,801,374	1,617,334	1,303,959
1830	8,155,964	26,804,984	8,240,885	8,373,681	1,356,765	1,398,640
1831	7,305,945	47,956,717	14,737,585	11,701,201	1,653,031	1,120,730
1832	5,907,504	42,406,924	12,754,615	10,863,290	2,358,474	1,150,804
1833	7,070,368	43,055,865	13,962,913	13,431,207	2,347,343	1,200,899
1834	17,911,633	52,679,298	17,557,245	13,527,464	2,127,886	1,126,541
1835	13,131,447	65,949,307	23,362,581	15,617,140	2,903,718	1,316,508
1836	13,400,881	86,022,915	37,036,235	19,345,690	3,861,514	1,299,603
1837	10,506,414	52,289,557	22,497,817	18,927,871	3,370,828	1,468,878
1838	17,747,116	49,051,181	18,087,149	15,971,394	2,194,238	900,790
	Denmark and dependencies.	FROM Portugal and dependencies.	FROM China.	FROM Hanse Towns.	FROM Russia.	FROM West Indies generally.
1821	\$1,999,730	\$748,423	\$3,111,951	\$ 990,165	\$1,852,199	\$3,727
1822	2,535,406	881,290	5,242,556	1,578,757	3,307,328	1,590
1823	1,334,532	533,635	6,511,425	1,981,026	2,258,777	7,123
1824	2,110,666	601,722	5,618,502	2,527,830	2,209,663	188
1825	1,539,592	733,443	7,533,115	2,739,526	2,067,110	9,579
1826	2,117,164	765,203	7,422,186	2,816,545	2,617,169	120
1827	2,340,171	659,001	3,617,183	1,638,558	2,086,077	167
1828	2,374,069	433,555	5,339,108	2,644,392	2,788,362	1,860
1829	2,086,177	687,869	4,680,847	2,274,275	2,218,995	3,314
1830	1,671,218	471,643	3,878,141	1,873,278	1,621,899	7,386
1831	1,632,216	397,550	3,083,205	3,493,301	1,608,328	10,691
1832	1,182,708	485,264	5,344,907	2,865,096	3,251,852	12,740
1833	1,166,872	555,137	7,541,570	2,227,726	2,772,550	—
1834	1,684,368	699,122	7,892,327	3,355,856	2,595,840	—
1835	1,403,902	1,125,713	5,987,187	3,841,943	2,395,245	—
1836	1,874,340	672,670	7,324,816	4,994,820	2,778,554	4,460
1837	1,266,906	928,291	8,965,337	5,642,221	2,816,116	2,183
1838	1,644,865	725,058	4,764,356	2,847,358	1,838,396	217
	FROM Texas.	FROM Mexico.	FROM Columbia.	FROM Central America.	FROM Brazil.	FROM Argentine Republic.
1821	—	—	—	—	\$ 605,126	—
1822	—	—	—	—	1,486,567	—
1823	—	—	—	—	1,214,810	—
1824	—	—	—	—	2,074,119	—
1825	—	\$4,044,647	\$1,837,050	\$. 56,789	2,156,707	\$749,771
1826	—	3,916,198	2,079,724	204,270	2,156,678	522,769
1827	—	5,231,867	1,550,248	251,342	2,060,971	80,065
1828	—	4,814,258	1,484,856	204,770	3,097,752	317,466
1829	—	5,026,761	1,255,310	311,931	2,535,467	912,114
1830	—	5,235,241	1,120,095	302,883	2,491,460	1,431,883
1831	—	5,166,745	1,207,154	198,504	2,375,829	928,103
1832	—	4,293,594	1,439,182	288,316	3,890,845	1,560,171
1833	—	5,452,818	1,524,622	267,746	5,089,693	1,377,117
1834	—	8,066,068	1,727,188	170,968	4,729,969	1,430,118
1835	—	9,490,446	1,662,764	215,450	5,574,466	878,618
1836	—	5,615,819	1,696,650	195,304	7,210,190	1,053,503
1837	\$163,384	5,654,002	1,567,345	163,402	4,991,893	989,442
1838	165,718	3,500,709	1,615,249	155,614	3,191,238	1,010,908

Years.	FROM	INTO	INTO	INTO	INTO	INTO
	Chili.	Maine.	New-Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island
1821	—	\$ 980,294	\$350,021	\$15,987	\$14,826,732	\$1,032,968
1822	—	943,775	330,052	60,897	18,337,320	1,884,144
1823	—	891,644	371,770	62,242	17,607,160	1,412,953
1824	—	768,443	245,513	161,854	15,378,758	1,388,336
1825	\$229,509	1,169,940	331,244	109,021	15,845,141	907,906
1826	629,949	1,245,235	348,609	228,650	17,063,482	1,185,934
1827	184,693	1,333,390	302,211	144,078	13,370,564	1,241,828
1828	751,863	1,246,809	299,849	177,539	15,070,444	1,125,226
1829	416,118	742,781	179,889	205,392	12,520,744	423,811
1830	182,555	572,666	130,828	140,059	10,453,544	488,756
1831	413,758	941,407	146,205	166,206	14,269,056	562,161
1832	504,623	1,123,326	115,171	214,672	18,118,900	657,969
1833	334,130	1,380,308	167,754	523,260	19,940,911	1,042,286
1834	787,409	1,060,121	118,695	322,806	17,672,129	427,024
1835	917,095	883,389	71,514	217,853	19,800,373	597,713
1836	811,497	930,086	64,354	456,846	25,681,462	555,199
1837	1,180,156	801,404	81,834	342,449	19,975,667	523,610
1838	942,095	899,142	169,985	258,417	13,300,925	656,613
INTO Connecticut.	INTO New York.	INTO New Jersey.	INTO Pennsylvania	INTO Delaware.	INTO Maryland.	
	\$312,090	\$23,629,246	\$ 17,606	\$ 8,158,922	\$ 80,997	\$4,070,842
1821	507,094	35,445,628	103,190	11,874,170	216,969	4,792,486
1822	456,643	29,421,349	5,933	13,696,770	60,124	4,946,179
1823	581,510	36,113,723	637,518	11,865,531	12,080	4,551,442
1824	704,478	49,639,174	27,688	15,041,797	18,693	4,751,815
1825	736,194	38,115,630	48,004	13,551,779	10,009	4,928,569
1827	630,004	38,719,644	338,497	11,212,935	6,993	4,405,708
1828	485,174	41,927,792	706,872	12,884,408	15,260	5,629,694
1829	309,538	34,743,307	786,247	10,100,152	24,179	4,804,135
1830	269,583	35,624,070	13,444	8,702,122	26,574	4,523,866
1831	405,066	57,077,417	—	12,124,083	21,656	4,826,577
1832	437,715	53,214,402	70,460	10,678,358	23,653	4,629,303
1833	352,014	55,918,449	170	10,451,250	9,043	5,437,057
1834	385,720	73,182,594	4,492	10,479,268	185,943	4,647,483
1835	439,502	88,191,305	18,932	12,389,937	10,611	5,647,153
1836	468,163	118,253,416	24,263	15,068,233	107,063	7,131,867
1837	318,849	79,301,722	69,152	11,680,111	66,841	7,857,033
1838	343,331	68,453,206	1,700	9,360,371	1,348	5,701,869
INTO District of Columbia.	INTO Virginia.	INTO North Caro- lina.	INTO South Caro- lina.	INTO Georgia.	INTO Louisiana.	
	\$398,984	\$1,078,490	\$200,673	\$3,007,113	\$1,002,684	\$3,379,717
1821	470,613	864,162	258,761	2,283,586	989,591	3,817,238
1823	275,083	681,810	183,958	2,419,101	670,705	4,283,125
1824	379,958	639,787	465,836	2,166,185	551,888	4,539,769
1825	277,297	553,562	311,308	1,892,297	343,356	4,290,034
1826	269,630	635,438	367,545	1,534,483	330,993	4,167,521
1827	327,623	431,765	276,791	1,434,106	312,609	4,531,645
1828	181,665	375,238	268,615	1,242,048	305,669	6,217,881
1829	205,921	395,352	283,347	1,139,618	380,293	6,857,209
1830	168,550	405,739	221,992	1,054,619	282,346	7,599,083
1831	193,555	488,522	196,356	1,238,163	399,940	9,766,693
1832	188,047	553,639	215,184	1,213,725	253,417	8,871,653
1833	150,046	690,391	198,758	1,517,705	318,990	9,590,505
1834	196,254	837,325	222,472	1,787,267	546,802	13,781,809
1835	111,195	691,255	241,981	1,891,805	393,049	17,519,814
1836	111,419	1,106,814	197,116	2,801,361	573,222	15,117,649
1837	102,225	813,823	271,623	2,510,860	774,349	14,020,012
1838	122,748	577,142	290,405	2,318,791	776,068	9,496,808

Years.	INTO Missis- sippi.	INTO Alabama.	INTO Ohio.	INTO Michigan.	INTO Tennes- see.	INTO Kentucky	INTO Missouri	INTO Florida.
1821	—	—	\$ 12	\$ 29,076	—	—	—	\$ 13,270
1822	—	\$ 36,421	190	18,377	—	—	—	6,877
1823	—	125,770	161	2,159	—	—	—	4,808
1824	—	91,604	—	1,886	—	—	—	6,986
1825	—	113,411	—	5,695	—	—	—	3,218
1826	—	179,554	—	10,628	—	—	—	16,590
1827	—	201,909	—	3,774	—	—	—	257,994
1828	—	171,909	—	3,440	—	—	—	168,292
1829	—	233,720	293	2,957	—	—	—	153,642
1830	—	144,823	262	21,315	—	—	—	32,689
1831	—	224,435	217	27,299	—	—	—	115,710
1832	—	107,787	12,392	22,648	—	—	—	306,845
1833	—	265,918	8,353	63,876	—	—	\$5,881	85,386
1834	—	395,361	19,767	106,202	—	—	—	135,798
1835	—	525,954	9,808	130,629	\$13,796	—	—	98,173
1836	\$5,650	651,618	10,960	502,287	36,015	—	3,227	121,745
1837	—	609,385	17,747	490,784	27,401	\$17,782	—	305,514
1838	—	524,548	12,895	256,662	527	8,932	15,921	168,690

*Exports of the United States, commencing on the 1st of October.  
1821, and ending on the 30th of September, 1838.*

Years.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.			VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		
	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Manufactures.
1821	\$ 64,974,382	\$ 43,671,894	\$21,302,488	\$20,157,484	\$5,648,962	\$2,752,631
1822	72,160,387	49,874,185	22,286,202	24,035,058	6,222,838	3,121,030
1823	74,699,030	47,155,408	27,543,622	20,445,520	6,282,672	3,139,598
1824	75,956,657	50,649,500	25,337,157	21,947,401	4,855,566	4,841,383
1825	99,535,388	66,944,745	32,590,643	36,816,649	6,115,623	5,729,797
1826	77,595,322	53,055,710	24,539,612	25,025,214	5,347,208	5,495,130
1827	82,324,827	58,921,691	23,403,136	29,359,545	6,816,146	5,536,651
1828	72,264,686	50,669,669	21,595,017	22,487,229	5,480,707	5,548,354
1829	72,358,671	55,700,193	16,658,478	26,575,311	5,185,370	5,412,320
1830	73,849,508	59,462,029	14,387,479	29,674,883	5,833,112	5,320,980
1831	81,310,583	61,277,057	20,033,526	25,289,482	4,892,388	5,056,890
1832	87,176,943	63,137,470	24,039,473	31,724,682	5,999,769	5,050,633
1833	90,140,433	70,317,698	19,822,735	36,191,105	5,755,968	6,557,080
1834	104,336,973	81,034,162	23,312,811	49,448,402	6,595,305	6,247,993
1835	121,693,577	101,189,082	20,504,495	64,661,302	8,250,577	7,694,073
1836	128,663,040	106,916,680	21,746,360	71,284,925	10,058,640	6,107,528
1837	117,419,376	95,564,414	21,854,962	63,240,102	5,795,647	7,136,997
1838	108,486,616	96,033,821	12,452,795	61,556,811	7,392,029	8,397,078

Years.	VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—cont'd.			EXPORTED FROM		
	Specie and bullion.	Flour.	Lumber.	Maine.	New-Hampshire.	Vermont.
1821	\$10,478,059	\$4,298,043	\$1,512,808	\$1,040,848	\$260,765	\$263,330
1822	10,810,180	5,103,280	1,307,670	1,036,642	195,699	257,694
1823	6,372,957	4,962,373	1,335,600	895,501	237,705	236,140
1824	7,014,522	5,759,176	1,734,586	900,195	183,383	208,258
1825	8,797,055	4,212,127	1,717,571	1,031,127	198,680	396,166
1826	4,663,795	4,121,466	2,011,694	1,052,575	167,075	884,202
1827	8,014,880	4,434,881	1,697,170	1,070,134	177,398	1,259,441
1828	8,243,476	4,283,669	1,821,906	1,019,517	124,433	239,610
1829	4,924,020	5,000,023	1,680,403	737,832	105,740	808,079
1830	2,178,773	6,132,129	1,836,014	670,522	96,184	658,256
1831	9,014,931	10,461,728	1,964,195	805,573	111,222	925,127
1832	5,656,340	4,974,121	2,096,707	981,443	115,582	349,820
1833	2,611,701	5,642,602	2,569,493	1,019,831	155,258	377,399
1834	2,076,758	4,560,379	2,435,314	834,167	80,870	334,372
1835	6,477,775	4,394,777	3,323,057	1,059,367	81,681	328,151
1836	4,324,336	4,572,599	2,860,691	850,986	15,520	188,165
1837	5,976,249	2,987,269	3,155,992	955,952	34,641	138,693
1838	3,513,565	3,603,209	3,116,196	935,532	74,670	132,650
	Rice.	Pork, hogs, &c.	Fish.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island	Connecticut
1821	\$1,494,307	\$1,354,116	\$ 973,591	\$12,484,691	\$996,828	\$376,187
1822	1,563,482	1,357,899	915,838	12,598,525	862,363	485,312
1823	1,820,985	1,291,322	1,004,600	13,683,239	933,114	482,061
1824	1,882,982	1,489,051	1,136,704	10,434,328	872,899	575,852
1825	1,925,245	1,832,679	1,078,773	11,432,987	678,467	689,270
1826	1,917,445	1,892,429	924,932	10,098,862	781,540	708,893
1827	2,343,908	1,555,698	987,447	10,424,383	804,187	590,275
1828	2,620,696	1,495,830	1,066,663	9,025,785	722,126	521,545
1829	2,514,370	1,493,629	968,068	8,254,937	390,381	457,970
1830	1,986,824	1,315,245	756,677	7,213,194	275,950	389,511
1831	2,016,267	1,501,644	929,834	7,733,763	367,465	482,883
1832	2,152,361	1,928,196	1,056,721	11,993,768	534,459	430,466
1833	2,774,418	2,151,558	990,290	9,683,122	485,481	427,603
1834	2,122,292	1,796,001	863,674	10,148,820	501,626	422,416
1835	2,210,331	1,776,732	1,008,534	10,043,790	296,003	519,270
1836	2,548,750	1,383,344	967,890	10,384,346	228,420	438,199
1837	2,309,279	1,299,796	769,840	9,728,190	488,258	532,590
1838	1,721,819	1,312,346	819,003	9,104,862	291,257	543,610
	Beef, cattle, &c.	Butter and cheese.	Skins and furs.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania
1821	\$695,323	\$190,287	\$766,205	\$13,162,917	\$33,711	\$7,391,767
1822	844,534	221,041	501,302	17,100,482	83,551	9,047,802
1823	739,461	192,778	672,917	19,038,990	26,064	9,617,192
1824	707,299	204,205	661,455	22,897,134	28,989	9,364,893
1825	920,465	247,757	524,692	35,259,261	47,213	11,269,981
1826	733,430	207,765	582,473	21,947,791	37,965	8,331,722
1827	772,636	184,049	441,690	23,834,137	25,627	7,575,833
1828	719,961	176,354	6 26,235	22,777,649	1,892	6,051,480
1829	674,955	176,205	526,507	20,119,011	8,022	4,089,935
1830	717,683	142,370	641,760	19,697,983	8,324	4,291,793
1831	829,982	264,796	750,938	25,535,144	11,430	5,513,713
1832	774,087	290,820	691,909	26,000,945	61,794	3,516,066
1833	958,076	258,452	841,933	25,395,117	32,753	4,078,951
1834	755,219	190,099	797,844	25,512,014	8,131	3,989,746
1835	635,761	164,809	759,953	30,345,264	74,041	3,739,275
1836	699,166	114,033	653,662	28,920,438	62,809	3,971,555
1837	585,146	96,176	651,908	27,338,419	44,217	3,841,599
1838	528,231	148,191	636,945	23,008,471	28,010	3,477,151

## EXPORTED FROM—Continued.

Years.	Delaware.	Maryland.	District of Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.
1821	\$ 85,445	\$3,850,394	\$ 898,103	\$3,079,209	\$400,944	\$7,200,511
1822	168,592	4,536,796	1,043,430	3,217,389	585,951	7,260,320
1823	53,837	5,030,228	801,295	4,006,788	482,417	6,898,814
1824	18,964	4,863,233	722,405	3,277,564	588,733	8,034,082
1825	31,656	4,501,304	758,367	4,129,520	553,390	11,056,742
1826	35,195	4,010,748	624,231	4,596,732	581,740	7,554,036
1827	9,406	4,516,406	1,182,142	4,657,938	449,237	8,322,561
1828	29,395	4,334,422	707,443	3,340,185	523,747	6,550,712
1829	7,195	4,804,465	928,097	3,787,431	564,506	8,175,586
1830	52,258	3,791,482	753,973	4,791,644	399,333	7,627,031
1831	34,514	4,308,647	1,920,975	4,150,475	341,140	6,575,201
1832	16,242	4,499,918	1,154,474	4,510,650	342,041	7,752,731
1833	45,911	4,062,467	1,002,816	4,467,587	433,035	8,434,325
1834	51,945	4,168,245	820,394	5,483,098	471,406	11,207,778
1835	88,826	3,925,234	517,639	6,064,063	319,327	11,338,016
1836	74,981	3,675,475	326,874	6,192,040	429,851	13,684,376
1837	40,333	3,789,917	469,209	3,702,714	551,795	11,220,161
1838	36,844	4,524,575	373,113	3,986,228	545,223	11,042,070
	Georgia.	Ohio.	Kentucky	Tennessee.	Alabama.	Indiana.
1821	\$6,014,310	—	—	—	\$ 108,960	—
1822	5,484,870	\$ 105	—	—	209,748	—
1823	4,293,666	—	—	—	200,387	—
1824	4,623,982	—	—	—	460,727	—
1825	4,222,833	—	—	—	692,635	—
1826	4,368,504	—	—	—	1,527,112	—
1827	4,261,555	—	—	—	1,376,364	—
1828	3,104,425	—	—	—	1,182,559	—
1829	4,981,376	2,004	—	—	1,693,958	—
1830	5,336,626	—	—	—	2,294,594	—
1831	3,959,813	14,728	—	—	2,413,894	—
1832	5,515,883	58,394	—	—	2,736,387	—
1833	6,270,040	225,544	—	—	4,527,961	—
1834	7,567,327	241,451	—	—	5,670,797	—
1835	8,890,674	97,201	—	—	7,574,692	—
1836	10,722,200	3,718	—	—	11,184,166	—
1837	8,935,041	132,844	—	—	9,671,401	—
1838	8,803,839	139,827	—	—	9,688,244	—
	Michigan.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Florida.	Missouri.	
1821	\$53,290	—	\$ 7,272,172	—	—	—
1822	649	—	7,978,645	\$ 1,777	—	—
1823	1,010	—	7,779,072	1,510	—	—
1824	—	—	7,928,820	216	—	—
1825	—	—	12,582,924	2,865	—	—
1826	—	—	10,284,380	209	—	—
1827	1,320	—	11,728,997	57,486	—	—
1828	—	—	11,947,400	60,321	—	—
1829	—	—	12,386,060	56,086	—	—
1830	1,588	—	15,488,692	7,570	—	—
1831	12,392	—	16,761,989	30,495	—	—
1832	9,234	—	16,530,930	65,716	—	—
1833	9,054	—	18,941,373	64,805	—	—
1834	36,021	—	26,557,524	228,825	—	—
1835	64,830	—	36,270,823	61,710	—	—
1836	61,231	—	37,179,828	71,662	—	—
1837	69,790	\$304,831	35,338,697	90,084	—	—
1838	125,660	—	31,502,248	122,532	—	—

## EXPORTED TO

Years.	Great Britain and depend- encies.	France and dependencies	Spain and de- pendencies.	Netherlands and depend- encies.	Sweden and dependen- cies.	Denmark and dependen- cies.
1821	\$26,522,572	\$ 6,474,718	\$7,218,265	\$6,092,061	\$777,407	\$2,327,882
1822	30,041,337	7,075,332	8,438,212	5,801,839	921,434	2,434,046
1823	27,571,060	9,568,924	10,963,398	7,767,075	558,291	1,953,071
1824	28,027,845	10,552,304	15,367,278	3,617,389	569,428	2,183,252
1825	44,217,525	11,891,326	5,840,720	5,895,499	569,550	2,701,088
1826	28,980,020	12,106,429	6,687,351	4,794,070	358,380	2,412,875
1827	32,870,465	13,565,356	7,321,991	3,826,674	850,877	2,404,822
1828	27,020,209	12,098,341	7,204,627	3,083,359	1,106,954	3,348,167
1829	28,071,084	12,832,304	6,888,094	4,622,120	957,948	2,311,174
1830	31,647,881	11,806,238	6,049,051	4,562,437	961,729	2,014,085
1831	39,901,379	9,882,679	5,661,420	3,096,609	540,078	2,000,793
1832	37,268,556	13,244,698	6,399,193	6,035,466	515,140	2,207,551
1833	39,782,240	14,424,533	6,506,041	3,566,361	420,069	1,839,834
1834	50,197,650	16,111,442	6,296,556	4,578,739	494,741	1,857,114
1835	60,167,699	20,335,066	7,069,279	4,411,053	602,593	1,780,496
1836	64,487,550	21,441,200	8,081,668	4,799,157	700,386	2,122,469
1837	61,217,485	20,255,346	7,604,002	4,285,767	507,523	1,640,173
1838	58,843,392	16,252,413	7,684,006	3,772,206	355,852	1,299,927
	Portugal and dependencies	China. (a)	Hanse Towns	Russia.	West Indies generally.	Texas.
1821	\$435,700	\$4,290,560	\$2,132,544	\$628,894	\$560,513	—
1822	427,491	5,935,368	2,505,015	529,081	540,060	—
1823	246,648	4,636,061	3,169,439	648,734	613,690	—
1824	518,836	5,301,171	1,863,273	231,981	599,884	—
1825	408,160	5,570,515	3,121,033	287,401	669,668	—
1826	313,553	2,566,644	2,116,697	174,648	617,869	—
1827	357,370	3,864,405	3,013,185	382,244	466,860	—
1828	291,614	1,482,802	2,995,251	450,495	460,197	—
1829	322,911	1,354,862	3,277,160	386,226	369,619	—
1830	279,799	742,193	2,274,880	416,575	247,121	—
1831	294,383	1,290,S35	2,592,172	462,766	635,627	—
1832	296,218	1,260,522	4,088,212	582,682	562,954	—
1833	442,561	1,433,759	2,903,296	703,805	367,773	—
1834	322,496	1,010,483	4,659,674	330,694	408,643	—
1835	521,413	1,868,580	3,528,276	585,447	450,516	—
1836	191,007	1,194,264	4,363,SS2	911,013	513,996	—
1837	423,705	630,591	3,754,949	1,306,732	467,557	\$1,007,928
1838	232,131	1,516,602	3,291,645	1,048,289	339,052	1,247,880
	Mexico.	Columbia.	Central America.	Brazil.	Argentine Republic.	Chili.
1821	—	—	—	\$1,381,760	—	—
1822	—	—	—	1,463,929	—	—
1823	—	—	—	1,341,390	—	—
1824	—	—	—	2,301,904	—	—
1825	\$6,470,144	\$2,239,255	\$ 99,522	2,393,754	\$573,520	\$ 921,438
1826	6,281,050	1,952,662	119,774	2,200,349	379,340	1,447,498
1827	4,173,257	944,534	224,772	1,863,806	151,204	1,702,601
1828	2,886,484	884,524	159,272	1,988,705	154,228	2,629,402
1829	2,331,151	767,348	239,854	1,929,927	626,052	1,421,134
1830	4,837,458	496,990	250,118	1,843,238	629,887	1,536,114
1831	6,178,218	658,149	306,497	2,076,095	659,779	1,368,155
1832	3,467,541	1,117,024	335,307	2,054,794	923,040	1,221,119
1833	5,408,091	957,543	575,616	3,272,101	699,728	1,463,940
1834	5,265,053	795,567	184,149	2,059,351	971,837	1,476,355
1835	9,029,221	1,064,016	183,793	2,608,656	708,918	941,884
1836	6,041,635	829,255	189,518	3,094,936	384,933	957,917
1837	3,880,323	1,080,119	157,663	1,743,209	266,008	1,487,799
1838	2,164,097	724,739	243,040	2,267,194	236,665	1,370,264

(a) Before the revolution we had no trade with China; but it gradually became important, and in 1821 and 1822 had swelled in exports to Canton to five millions of dollars. According to a report of the British Parliament, made in 1833, (and some American captains were examined as to the facts,) it was ascertained that our trade was equal to three-fourths of that of the East India Company.

# NAVY DEPARTMENT.

## OFFICERS SALARIES, &c.

Grade.		Number in service.	Pay per annum.	Rations.
CAPTAINS	- - - - -	55		
Senior captain in service	- - - - -	- - -	\$4,500	
Do do on leave, &c.	- - - - -	- - -	3,500	
Captains of squadrons	- - - - -	- - -	4,000	
Do do on other duty	- - - - -	- - -	3,500	
Do do off duty	- - - - -	- - -	2,500	
COMMANDERS	- - - - -	55		
Do in sea service	- - - - -	- - -	2,500	
Do at navy yards, or other duty	- - - - -	- - -	2,100	
Do on leave, &c.	- - - - -	- - -	1,800	
LIEUTENANTS	- - - - -	290		
Do commanding	- - - - -	- - -	1,800	
Do on other duty	- - - - -	- - -	1,500	
Do waiting orders	- - - - -	- - -	1,200	
SURGEONS	- - - - -	61		
Do first five years after date of commission	- - - - -	- - -	1,000	
Do do at navy yards, &c.	- - - - -	- - -	1,250	
Do do in sea service	- - - - -	- - -	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Do do of the fleet	- - - - -	- - -	1,500	
Do second five years	- - - - -	- - -	1,200	
Do do at navy yards, &c.	- - - - -	- - -	1,500	
Do do in sea service	- - - - -	- - -	1,600	
Do do of the fleet	- - - - -	- - -	1,800	
Do third five years	- - - - -	- - -	1,400	
Do do at navy yards	- - - - -	- - -	1,750	
Do do in sea service	- - - - -	- - -	1,866 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Do do of the fleet	- - - - -	- - -	2,100	
Do fourth five years	- - - - -	- - -	1,600	
Do do at navy yards	- - - - -	- - -	2,000	
Do fourth five years in sea service	- - - - -	- - -	2,133 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Do do of the fleet	- - - - -	- - -	2,400	
Do twenty years and upwards	- - - - -	- - -	1,800	
Do do at navy yards	- - - - -	- - -	2,250	
Do twenty years and upwards in sea service	- - - - -	- - -	2,400	
Do do of the fleet	- - - - -	- - -	2,700	
PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS	- - - - -	17		
ASSISTANT SURGEONS	- - - - -	53		
Do do waiting orders	- - - - -	- - -	650	
Do do at sea	- - - - -	- - -	950	
Do do after passing, &c.	- - - - -	- - -	850	
Do do at sea, after passing	- - - - -	- - -	1,200	
Do do at navy yards, &c.	- - - - -	- - -	950	
Do do do after passing	- - - - -	- - -	1,150	
PURSERS	- - - - -	51	480	
CHAPLAINS	- - - - -	13		
Do in sea service	- - - - -	- - -	1,200	
Do on leave, &c.	- - - - -	- - -	800	
PASSED MIDSHIPMEN	- - - - -	191		
Do do on duty	- - - - -	- - -	750	
Do do waiting orders	- - - - -	- - -	600	
MIDSHIPMEN	- - - - -	231		
Do in sea service	- - - - -	- - -	400	
Do on other duty	- - - - -	- - -	350	
Do on leave, &c.	- - - - -	- - -	300	

Note.—One ration per day, only, is allowed to all officers when attached to vessels for sea service, since the passage of the law of 3d March, 1835, regulating the pay of the Navy. Purrs are not affected by this law, and they have, as formerly, two rations per day.

## OFFICERS SALARIES, &amp;c.

Grade.	Number in service.	Pay per annum.	Rations.
MASTERS	29		
Do of a ship of the line at sea	- - -	1,100	
Do on other duty	- - -	1,000	
Do on leave, &c.	- - -	750	
PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS, AND TEACHERS AT NAVAL SCHOOLS, &c.	17		
PROFESSORS, &c.	- - -	1,200	
TEACHERS, &c.	- - -	*480	
BOATSWAINS,	32		
GUNNERS,	37		
CARPENTERS,	24		
SAILMAKERS,	25		
Do of a ship of the line	- - -	750	
Do of a frigate	- - -	600	
Do on other duty	- - -	500	
Do on leave, &c.	- - -	360	

\* Teachers receive, in addition, two rations per day, at 20 cents each.

## MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	Number in service.	Pay per month.	Rations pr. day, 20 cts.
COLONEL COMMANDANT	1	\$75	12
LIEUTENANT COLONEL	1	60	5
MAJORS	4	50	4
CAPTAINS	*13	40	4
FIRST LIEUTENANTS	20	30	4
SECOND LIEUTENANTS	20	25	4
NAVY AGENTS	†10		
TEMPORARY AGENTS	4		
NAVAL STOREKEEPERS	9		
CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR	1		
NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS	4		
VESSELS OF WAR			

\* Three of these Captains are in the staff, as Paymaster, Quartermaster, and Adjutant and Inspector, and receive pay as Majors.

† Commissions not to exceed \$2,000 per annum.

## SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND NAVY COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Duty.	Place of birth	Where a Citizen.	When appointed.	Salary.
James K. Paulding	Sec'y of the Navy.	N. York	N. York	1 July, 1838	\$6,000 00
Isaac Chauncey	Pres. of the Board	Conn.	N. York	5 June, 1833	3,500 00
Charles Morris	Commissioner	Conn.	N. York	13 July, 1832	3,500 00
Alex. S. Wadsworth	Do.	Maine	Maine	17 May, 1837	3,500 00
C. W. Goldsborough	Secretary	Maryl'd.	Maryl'd.	10 Nov. 1823	2,000 00

Note.—One ration per day, only, is allowed to all officers when attached to vessels for sea service, since the passage of the law of March, 1835, regulating the pay of the Navy. Purrs have, as formerly, two rations per day.

*Captains, in number, 55.*

Name.	Date of present Commission.	State where born.	State of which a citizen.	Duty or Station for 1840.
James Barron -	22 May, 1799	Virginia	Virginia	Waiting orders.
Charles Stewart -	22 Apr. 1806	Penn.	N. Jersey	Com't. Navy Yard, Phil.
Isaac Hull - -	23 do do	Conn.	Conn.	Com'g Med'n. Squadron
Isaac Chauncey -	24 do do	Conn.	N. York	President Navy Board.
5 Jacob Jones -	3 Mar. 1813	Delaware	Delaware	On leave.
Charles Morris -	5 do do	Conn.	N. York	Comm'r. Navy Board.
Lewis Warrington	22 Nov. 1814	Virginia	Virginia	Com't. N. Y'd, Norfolk.
William M. Crane	24 do do	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	do. N. Y. Portsmouth.
James Biddle -	28 Feb. 1815	Penn.	Penn.	Gov. Nav. Asylum, Phil.
10 Charles G. Ridgley	do do	Maryland	Maryland	Ap. to Com.Brazil Squa.
John Downes -	5 Mar. 1817	Mass.	Mass.	Com't. N. Yard, Boston.
Jesse D. Elliott -	27 Mar. 1818	Maryland	Penn.	Waiting orders.
Stephen Cassin -	3 Mar. 1825	Penn.	Dis. Col.	Waiting orders.
James Renshaw -	do do	Penn.	Penn.	Com't. N.Yard, N.York.
15 Alx. S. Wadsworth	do do	Maine	Maine	Comm'r. Navy Board.
George C. Read -	do do	Ireland	Penn.	Com'g. E. India Squad.
Henry E. Ballard	do do	Maryland	Maryland	Com'g. N'l Station, Balt.
David Deacon -	24 Jan. 1826	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	Waiting orders.
Samuel Woodhouse	3 Mar. 1827	Penn.	Penn.	Waiting orders.
20 Edmund P. Kennedy	24 Apr. 1828	Maryland	Virginia	Waiting orders.
Alexander J. Dallas	do do	Penn.	Penn.	Com't. N.Yd. Pensacola.
John B. Nicolson	do do	Virginia	Virginia	Com'g. Brazilian Squad.
Jesse Wilkinson -	11 Mar. 1829	Virginia	Virginia	Waiting orders.
T. Ap Catesby Jones	do do	Virginia	Virginia	On leave. [wine.]
25 Wm. Compton Bolton	21 Feb. 1831	England	Dis. Col.	Com'g. Frigate Brandy.
William B. Shubrick	do do	S. Car.	S. Car.	Com'g. W. I. Sqadron.
Alexander Claxton	do do	Penn.	Penn.	Com'g. Pacific Squadron
Charles W. Morgan	do do	Virginia	Virginia	Waiting orders.
Lawrence Kearney	20 Dec. 1832	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	Com'g. Frigate U. States
30 Foxhall A. Parker	3 Mar. 1833	Virginia	Virginia	Waiting orders.
Edw. R. McCall -	do do	S. Car.	S. Car.	Waiting orders.
Daniel Turner -	do do	N. York	R. Island	Com'g. Fr. Constitution.
David Conner -	do do	Penn.	Penn.	Waiting orders.
John Gallagher -	22 Dec. do	Maryland	Maryland	Com'g. Rec. ship at N.Y.
35 Tho. Holdup Stevens	27 Jan. 1836	S. Car.	S. Car.	Waiting orders.
William M. Hunter	9 Feb. 1837	Penn.	Penn.	Waiting orders.
John D. Sloat -	do do	N. York	N. York	Waiting orders.
Matthew C. Perry	do do	R. Island	N. York	Com'g. S'm. Ship Fulton
Charles W. Skinner	do do	Maine	Virginia	do. R'g. Ship at Norfolk.
40 John T. Newton	do do	Virginia	N. York	Waiting orders.
Joseph Smith -	do do	Mass.	Mass.	Commanding Ohio,(74.)
Lawrence Rousseau	do do	Louisiana	Louisiana	Waiting orders.
George W. Storer	do do	N. Ham.	N. Ham.	Com'g. R'g. S. at Boston
Beverly Kennon -	9 Feb. 1837	Virginia	Virginia	Com'g. Fr. Macedonian
45 Edward R. Shubrick	do do	S. Car.	S. Car.	Waiting orders.
Francis H. Gregory	18 Jan. 1838	Conn.	Conn.	Waiting orders.
John H. Clack -	28 Feb. do	Virginia	Virginia	Com'g. sloop Lexington.
P. F. Voorhees -	do do	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	Waiting orders.
Benjamin Cooper	do do	N. Jersey	N. York	Waiting orders.
50 David Geisinger -	24 May do	Maryland	Maryland	Waiting orders.
Robert F. Stockton	8 Dec. do	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	On special duty.
Isaac McKeever -	do do	Penn.	Penn.	Com'g. sloop Falmouth.
John P. Zantzinger	22 Dec. do	Penn.	Penn.	Waiting orders.
Wm. D. Salter -	3 Mar. 1839	N. York	N. Jersey	Waiting orders.
55 Chs. S. M'Cauley	9 Dec. do	Penn.	Penn.	Waiting orders.

*Commanders, in number, 55.*

Name.	Date of present Commission.	State where born.	State of which a citizen.	Duty or Station for 1840.
Thos. M. Newell	3 Mar. 1831	Georgia	Georgia	Waiting orders.
Elie A. F. Vallette	do do	Virginia	Penn.	Com'g. R'd'zvous, Phil.
William A. Spencer	do do	N. York	N. York	Com'g. Sloop Warren.
Thomas T. Webb	do do	Virginia	Virginia	Com'g. R'veous, Norfolk.
5 John Percival -	do do	Mass.	Mass.	On his return from the comd. slp. Cyane, Medi. Navy Yard, Washingt'n.
John H. Aulick -	do do	Virginia	Virginia	Com'g. sloop Erie.
William V. Taylor	do do	R. Island	R. Island	Waiting orders.
Bladen Dulany -	do do	Virginia	Virginia	Navy Yard, New York.
Silas H. Stringham	do do	N. York	N. York	Com'g U. S. s'r. Poinsett.
10 Isaac Mayo -	20 Dec. 1832	Maryland	Maryland	Com'g sloop Cyane.
William K. Latimer	2 Mar. 1833	Maryland	Maryland	Waiting orders.
William Mervine	12 June, 1834	Penn.	N. York	Waiting orders.
Thomas Crabb -	3 Mar. 1835	Maryland	Penn.	Waiting orders.
Edw. B. Babbit -	do do	Mass.	Mass.	Waiting orders.
15 Thomas Paine -	do do	R. Island	Georgia	Waiting orders.
James Armstrong	do do	Kentucky	Mass.	Com'g. R'd'zvous, Boston.
Joseph Smoot -	do do	Maryland	Maryland	Com'g. sloop Levant.
Samuel L. Breese	22 Dec. 1836	N. York	N. York	Com'g. Rd'zvous Balt.
Benjamin Page, Jr.	do do	England	N. York	Com'g. R'veous, N. York.
20 John Gwynn -	9 Feb. 1837	Maryland	Maryland	Navy Yard Phila.
Thos. W. Wyman	do do	Mass.	Mass.	Com'g. slp. John Adams.
Andrew Fitzhugh	do do	Virginia	Virginia	Waiting orders.
Abraham S. Teu Eick	do do	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	Waiting orders.
John White -	do do	Mass.	Mass.	Waiting orders.
25 Hiram Paudling	do do	N. York	N. York	Waiting orders.
Jona. D. Williamson	do do	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	Com'g. sloop Ontario.
Uriah P. Levy -	do do	Penn.	Penn.	On leave.
Charles Boarman	do do	Maryland	Virginia	Com'g. sloop Fairfield.
French Forrest -	do do	Maryland	Dis. Col.	Com'g. sloop St. Louis.
30 Wm. J. Belt -	do do	Maryland	Maryland	Com'g. sloop Marion.
Wm. Jamesson -	do do	Virginia	Virginia	Waiting orders.
Wm. Boerum -	do do	N. York	N. York	Waiting orders.
Chas. L. Williamson	do do	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	Waiting orders.
Chas. Gauntt -	do do	N. Jersey	Penn.	Waiting orders.
35 William Ramsay	do do	Virginia	Dis. Col.	Waiting orders.
Ralph Voorhees -	do do	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	Waiting orders.
Henry Henry -	do do	Maryland	Penn.	Waiting orders.
Saml. W. Downing	23 Sept. 1837	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	Waiting orders.
Henry W. Ogden	31 Jan. 1838	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	Waiting orders.
40 Eben'r. Ridgway	28 Feb. 1838	Mass.	N. Ham.	Waiting orders.
Thomas A. Conover	do do	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	Waiting orders.
John C. Long -	do do	N. Ham.	N. Ham.	N.Y'd, Portsmouth, N.H.
John H. Graham	do do	Vermont	N. York	Waiting orders.
Jas. McIntosh -	do do	Georgia	Georgia	On leave.
45 Josiah Tattnal -	do do	Georgia	Georgia	Waiting orders.
Hugh N. Page -	do do	Virginia	Virginia	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Wm. Inman -	24 May, 1838	N. York	N. Jersey	Waiting orders.
Stephen Champlin	22 June, 1838	R. Island	Conn.	Waiting orders.
Joel Abbot -	8 Dec. 1838	Mass.	R. Island	Navy Yard, Boston.
50 Lewis E. Simonds	22 Dec. 1838	Mass.	Mass.	Waiting orders.
John M. Dale -	12 Feb. 1839	Penn.	Penn.	Waiting orders.
H. H. Cocke -	3 Mar. 1839	Virginia	Virginia	Waiting orders.
Wm. J. McCluney	9 Dec. 1839	Penn.	Penn.	Waiting orders.
John B. Montgomery	do do	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	Waiting orders.
55 Horace B. Sawyer	do do	Vermont	Vermont	Waiting orders.

*Vessels of War of the United States.*

Name.	Rate.	Where built.	When built.	Situation.	Where.
<b>SHIPS OF THE LINE.</b>					
Franklin - -	74	Philadelphia -	1815	In ordinary	New-York.
Washington - -	74	Portsmouth, N.H. -	1816	In ordinary	New-York.
Columbus - -	74	Washington -	1819	In commission	Rec'g ship at Boston.
Ohio - -	80	New-York - -	1820	In commission	Mediterranean.
5 North Carolina	80	Philadelphia -	1820	In commission	Rec'g ship at N.York
Delaware - -	80	Gosport, Virginia. -	1820	In ordinary	Norfolk.
Alabama - -	80	- - - -	-	On the stocks	Portsmouth, N. H.
Vermont - -	80	- - - -	-	On the stocks	Boston.
Virginia - -	80	- - - -	-	On the stocks	Norfolk.
10 Pennsylvania -	120	- - - -	-	In ordinary	Norfolk.
New-York - -	80	- - - -	-	On the stocks	Norfolk.
	11				
Independence, (Razee.)	54	Boston - - -	1814	In commission	Coast of Brazil.
<b>FRIGATES, 1st Class.</b>					
United States	44	Philadelphia -	1797	In commission	New-York.
Constitution -	44	Boston - - -	1797	In commission	Pacific.
15 Guerriere -	44	Philadelphia -	1814	In ordinary	Norfolk.
Java - -	44	Baltimore -	1814	In commission	Rec'g ship at Norfolk
Potomac - -	44	Washington -	1821	In ordinary	Norfolk.
Brandywine -	44	Washington -	1825	In commission	Mediterranean.
Hudson - -	44	Purchased -	1826	In ordinary	New-York.
20 Santee - -	44	- - - -	-	On the stocks	Portsmouth, N. H.
Cumberland -	44	- - - -	-	On the stocks	Boston.
Sabine - -	44	- - - -	-	On the stocks	New-York.
Savannah - -	44	- - - -	-	On the stocks	New-York.
Raritan - -	44	- - - -	-	On the stocks	Philadelphia.
25 Columbia - -	44	Washington -	1836	In commission	East Indies.
St. Lawrence	44	- - - -	-	On the stocks	Norfolk.
	14				
<b>FRIGATES, 2d Class.</b>					
Constellation -	36	Baltimore - -	1797	In ordinary	Boston.
Macedonian -	36	Captured, 1812, rebuilt -	1836	In commission	West Indies.
	2				
<b>SLOOPS OF WAR.</b>					
John Adams -	20	Charleston, S. C. 1799, rebuilt -	1820	In commission	East Indies.
30 Boston - -	20	Boston - -	1825	In ordinary	New York.
Lexington - -	20	New-York - -	1825	In commission	Pacific Ocean.
Vincennes - -	20	New-York - -	1826	In commission	Explor'g Expedition.
Warren - -	20	Boston - -	1826	In commission	West Indies.
Natchez - -	20	Norfolk - -	1827	In ordinary	New-York.
35 Falmouth - -	20	Boston - -	1827	In commission	Pacific Ocean.
Fairfield - -	20	New-York - -	1828	In commission	Coast of Brazil.
Vandalia - -	20	Philadelphia -	1828	In ordinary	Norfolk.
St. Louis - -	20	Washington -	1828	In commission	Pacific.
Concord - -	20	Portsmouth -	1828	In ordinary	Boston.
40 Cyane - -	20	Boston - -	1837	In commission	Mediterranean.
Levant - -	20	New-York - -	1837	In commission	West Indies.
Erie - -	18	Balt. 1813, rebuilt Norfolk - -	1820	In commission	West Indies.
Ontario - -	18	Baltimore - -	1813	In commission	West Indies.
Peacock - -	18	New-York - -	1813	In commission	Explor'g Expedition.
45 Decatur - -	16	New-York - -	1839	Prepar'g for sea	New York.
Preble - -	16	Portsmouth, N.H. -	1839	Prepar'g for sea	Portsmouth, N. H.
Yorktown - -	16	Norfolk - -	1839	Prepar'g for sea	Norfolk.
Marion - -	16	Boston - -	1839	In commission	Coast of Brazil.
Dale - -	16	Philadelphia -	1839	Prepar'g for sea	Norfolk.

*Vessels of War—Continued.*

Name.	Rate.	Where built.	When built.	Situation.	Where.
<b>BRIGS.</b>					
50 Dolphin - - -	10	New-York - - -	1836	In commission	Coast of Brazil.
Porpoise - - -	10	Boston - - -	1836	In commission	Explor'g Expedition.
Pioneer - - -		Boston - - -	1836	Receiv'g vessel	Baltimore.
Consort - - -		Boston - - -	1836	In commission	Survey of Southern Harbors.
	4				
<b>SCHOONERS.</b>					
55 Grampus - - -	10	Washington -	1821	In commission	Coast of Africa.
Shark - - -	10	Washington -	1821	In commission	Pacific.
Enterprise - - -	10	New-York -	1831	In commission	New-York.
Boxer - - -	10	Boston - - -	1831	In commission	Pacific Ocean.
Experiment - - -	4	Washington -	1831	In commission	Rec'g vessel, Phila.
Flirt - - -		Transf'd from the War Dept.		In commission	Coast of Florida.
60 Wave - - -		Transf'd from the War Dept.		In commission	Coast of Florida.
Otsego - - -		Transf'd from the War Dept.		In commission	Coast of Florida.
Sea Gull { Flying Fish }		Purchased in 1838		- - - -	Tenders to the Exploring expedition
	8				
Steam ship Fulton - - -		New-York - -	1837	In commission	Atlantic coast.
Steamer Poinsett	4	Transf'd from the War Dept.		In commission	Norfolk, Va.
65 Ship Relief(store ship) - -		Philadelphia -	1836	In commission	Explor'g Expedition.
		Building at Phila.			
Sea Steamer -		Build'g at N.York			

*Rank and Command.*

Commission Officers of the Navy of the United States are divided into the following rank and denominations: Commodores, commanding squadrons. Captains, commanding frigates and vessels of 20 guns. Masters Commandant, commanding sloops—Lieutenants.

Commodores are to wear their broad pendants at all times on board the ship they command.

The order of precedence and command in a ship is as follows: 1. Captain or Commander. 2. Lieutenants, agreeably to the date or number of their commissions. 3. Masters. 4. Master's Mate. 5. Boatswain. 6. Gunnner. 7. Carpenter. 8. Midshipmen.

**SALUTES.**—When the President shall visit a ship of the United States Navy, he is to be saluted with 21 guns. Vice President, 19 guns. Heads of Departments, Governors of states and territories, and Foreign Ministers, 17 guns. Major Generals, 15 guns. Brigadier Generals, 13 guns.

The Fourth of July, and the anniversary of Washington's birth day are to be celebrated by salutes of 17 guns.

United States' ships of war are not to strike their topsails, nor take in their flags, in any part of the world, to any foreign ship or ships, unless such foreign ship or ships shall have first struck, or shall at the same time strike their flags and topsails to the ships of the United States; nor are they within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, to salute any foreign ships whatever.

Commanders rank with Brigadier Generals. Masters Commandant rank with Majors. Lieutenant in the navy rank with Captains in the army.

# UNITED STATES ARMY.

According to Official Reports, the United States Regular Army in January, 1840, amounted to 12,577. The principal organization is as follows:

General Staff	-	-	-	57	Corps of Topographical Engineers	36
Medical Department	-	-	-	83	Ordnance Department	322
Pay Department	-	-	-	19	Two Regiments of Dragoons	1,498
Purchasing Department	-	-	-	3	Four Regiments of Artillery	3,020
Corps of Engineers	-	-	-	43	Eight Regiments of Infantry	7,496
					Total	12,577

### *The principal Officers are.*

Major General	-	-	-	1	Lieutenant Colonels	-	-	18
Brigadier Generals	-	-	-	2	Majors	-	-	26
Adjutant General	-	-	-	1	Captains	-	-	172
Colonels	-	-	-	17	First Lieutenants	-	-	208

The total non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates are 11,804.

There are two great Military Divisions, divided by a line commencing at the mouth of the Mississippi—following up the river to Cassville, in Wisconsin Territory, thence north to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. All west of that line is called the **WESTERN DIVISION**, all east of it the **EASTERN DIVISION**.

The total number of the *militia* of the United states is *about* 1,400,000. The militia comprises all able-bodied white males from 18 to 45; and when called into actual service, they receive the same pay as the regular army.

# POST OFFICE.

The following table exhibits the general condition of the Post Office Department, at different periods from 1790 to 1839, inclusive.

Years.	No. of Post-Offices	Rec'ts, being total am't of postage.	Total expenditures.	Balance in favor of department.	Balance against department.	Extent of Post Roads in miles.	Miles annual mail transportation.
1790	75	\$ 37,935	\$32,140	\$ 5,795		1,875	9,375
1800	903	280,804	213,994	66,810		20,817	3,057,964
1810	2,300	551,684	495,969	55,715		36,406	4,694,000
1820	4,500	1,111,927	1,160,926		\$ 48,999	72,492	8,800,000
1830	8,450	1,919,300	1,959,109		39,809	115,176	14,500,000
1835	10,770	2,993,556	2,763,041	230,515		112,774	25,869,486
1836	11,091	3,405,323	2,841,766	556,557		118,264	27,578,620
1837	11,767	4,100,605	3,532,163	568,442		141,242	32,597,006
1838	12,519	4,235,077	4,621,837		368,759	134,818	34,580,202
1839	12,780	4,476,638	4,624,117		147,479	133,999	34,496,878

The extent of mail transportation stated in the above table, is exclusive of the distance it is carried by steam boats and other vessels. The business is conducted in the Post Master General's office, by himself, his three assistants, and fifty-six clerks and messengers, whose aggregate salaries amount to \$79,000. And in the Auditor's office, by himself and fifty-two clerks and messengers, whose aggregate salaries amount to 64,980. The communications received in the different offices, excluding the Auditor's office, amount to a daily average of about 900 for the working days, equal to 281,700 a year; the communications sent, to about 500 daily, equal to 156,500 a year; and the cases actually decided by the Post Master General, to 50 daily, equal to 15,650 a year.

*Value of Foreign Coin in money of the United States.*

Countries.	Gold Coins.	Value in dollars.	Silver Coins.	Value in dollars.
Austria . . .	Sovereign . . .	3 33	Rix dollar . . .	
	Ducat . . .	2 29	do Convention . . .	95
Belgium . . .	William . . .	3 10	Ducatoon . . .	1 19
			Florin 1816 . . .	40
Bengal . . .	Gold mohur . .	8 16	Sicca Rupee . . .	47
Bremen . . .	Ducats . . .	2 25	Rix dollar specie . .	1 06
Brazil . . .			Pataca 1801 . . .	70½
Denmark . . .	Ducats specie . .	2 25	Rix dollar . . .	1 04½
			Rix Bank dollar . .	52½
England . . .	Guinea . . .	5 09	Crown, new . . .	1 08½
	Sovereign . . .	4 86½		
France . . .	Louis . . .	3 85	Five franc p. . .	92½
Geneva . . .	Genovina . . .	15 40	Scudo 1796 . . .	1 23
Hamburg . . .	Ducat . . .	2 26	Rix dollar . . .	1 07
Holland . . .	Ducat . . .	2 29	Gilder or florin . .	39½
	Ryder . . .	6 04		
Madras . . .	Star Pagoda . .	1 79	Rupee 1818 . . .	44½
Naples . . .	Oneetta . . .	2 50	Ducat 1818 . . .	79½
Portugal . . .	Half Johannes . .	4 36	Crusado 1809 . . .	53½
Prussia . . .	Frederick . . .	3 97	Rix dollar convention . .	96½
Russia . . .	Imperial . . .	7 82	Ruble 1802 . . .	73½
Sardinia . . .	Carlino . . .	9 44	Scudo . . .	87½
Sicily . . .	Ounce 1751 . . .	2 50	Scudo . . .	93½
Spain . . .	Doublloon . . .	16 47		
	Pistole 1801 . . .	3 88	Dollar . . .	99½
Sweden . . .	Ducat . . .	2 22	Rix dollar . . .	1 04½
Tuscany . . .	Rusp ne . . .	6 91		
	Sequin . . .	2 29	Francesco Leopoldoni . .	1 04
Turkey . . .	Sequin fonducli . .	1 82	Piaster 1818 . . .	18
Venice . . .	Sequin . . .	2 29	Ducat . . .	75½
	Ducat . . .	1 43		

*Statistics of the Press.*

Number of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, published in the United States on the 1st of July, 1839.

Maine . . . . .		41	Georgia . . . . .					33
New-Hampshire . . . . .		26	Florida Territory . . . . .					9
Vermont . . . . .		31	Alabama . . . . .					34
Massachusetts (at Boston 65)		124	Mississippi . . . . .					36
Rhode Island . . . . .		14	Louisiana (at New Orleans 10) . . . . .					26
Connecticut . . . . .		31	Arkansas . . . . .					4
New-York (at New-York city 71)		274	Tennessee . . . . .					50
New-Jersey . . . . .		39	Kentucky . . . . .					31
Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia 71)		253	Ohio at (Cincinnati 27) . . . . .					164
Delaware . . . . .		3	Michigan . . . . .					31
Maryland (at Baltimore 20)		48	Wisconsin Territory . . . . .					5
District Columbia (at Washington 11)		16	Iowa Territory . . . . .					3
Virginia (at Richmond 10)		52	Indiana . . . . .					69
North Carolina . . . . .		30	Illinois . . . . .					33
South Carolina . . . . .		20	Missouri . . . . .					25

1555

Of the above, 116 are published daily; 14 tri-weekly; 39 semi-weekly; 991 once a week. The remainder are issued semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly—principally magazines and reviews. Many of the daily papers issue tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies, and weeklies. Thirty-eight are in the German language, four in the French, and one in the Spanish. Several of the New Orleans papers are printed in French and English.

*Hunt's Magazine.*

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY OFFICERS, FOREIGN MINISTERS,  
 &c., OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH DATES OF  
 APPOINTMENT, SALARIES, AND PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

*Presidents.* Salary, \$25,000.

George Washington, (Va.,) 1789 to 1797.  
 John Adams, (Mass.,) 1797 to 1801.  
 Thomas Jefferson, (Va.,) 1801 to 1809.  
 James Madison, (Va.,) 1809 to 1817.  
 James Monroe, (Va.,) 1817 to 1825.  
 John Quincy Adams, (Mass.,) 1825 to 1829.  
 Andrew Jackson, (Tenn.,) 1829 to 1837.  
 Martin Van Buren, (N. Y.,) 1837 to

*Vice Presidents.* Salary, \$5,000.

John Adams, (Mass.)  
 Thomas Jefferson, (Va.)  
 { Aaron Burr, (N. Y.)  
 { George Clinton, (N. Y.)  
 { George Clinton, (N. Y.)  
 { Elbridge Gerry, (Mass.)  
 Daniel D. Tompkins, (N. Y.)  
 John C. Calhoun, (S. C.)  
 { John C. Calhoun, (S. C.)  
 { Martin Van Buren, (N. Y.)  
 Richard M. Johnson, (Ky.)

*Secretaries of State.* Salary, \$6,000.

Thomas Jefferson, (Va.,) Sept. 26, 1789.  
 Edmund Randolph, (Va.,) Jan. 2, 1794.  
 Timothy Pickering, (Pa.,) Dec. 10, 1795.  
 John Marshall, (Va.,) May 13, 1800.  
 James Madison, (Va.,) Mar. 5, 1801.  
 Robert Smith, (Md.,) Mar. 6, 1809.

James Monroe, (Va.,) Nov. 25, 1811.  
 John Q. Adams, (Mass.,) Mar. 5, 1817.  
 Henry Clay, (Ky.,) Mar. 8, 1825.  
 Martin Van Buren, (N. Y.,) Mar. 6, 1829.  
 Edward Livingston, (La.,) 1831.  
 Louis McLane, (Del.,) 1833.  
 John Forsyth, (Ga.,) 1834.

*Secretaries of the Treasury.* Salary, \$6,000.

Alex. Hamilton, (N. Y.,) Sept. 11, 1789.  
 Oliver Wolcott, (Conn.,) Feb. 3, 1795.  
 Samuel Dexter, (Mass.,) Dec. 31, 1800.  
 Albert Gallatin, (Pa.,) Jan. 26, 1802.  
 G. W. Campbell, (Tenn.,) Feb. 9, 1814.  
 Alex. J. Dallas, (Pa.,) Oct. 6, 1814.  
 W. H. Crawford, (Ga.,) Mar. 5, 1817.

Richard Rush, (Pa.,) Mar. 7, 1825.  
 S. D. Ingham, (Pa.,) Mar. 6, 1829.  
 Louis McLane, (Del.,) 1831.  
 William J. Duane, (Pa.,) 1833.  
 Roger B. Taney, (Md.,) 1833, (not confirmed by the Senate).  
 Levi Woodbury, (N. H.,) 1834.

*Secretaries of War.* Salary, \$6,000.

Henry Knox, (Mass.,) Sept. 12, 1789.  
 T. Pickering, (Pa.,) Jan. 2, 1795.  
 James McHenry, (Md.,) Jan. 27, 1796.  
 Samuel Dexter, (Mass.,) May 13, 1800.  
 R. Griswold, (Conn.,) Feb. 3, 1801.  
 H. Dearborn, (Mass.,) Mar. 5, 1801.  
 William Eustis, (Mass.,) Mar. 7, 1809.  
 J. Armstrong, (N. Y.,) Jan. 13, 1813.  
 James Monroe, (Va.,) Sept. 27, 1814.

W. H. Crawford, (Ga.,) Mar. 2, 1815.  
 Isaac Shelby, (Ky.,) Mar. 5, 1817, (declined the appointment).  
 J. C. Calhoun, (S. C.,) Dec. 16, 1817.  
 James Barbour, (Va.,) Mar. 7, 1825.  
 P. B. Porter, (N. Y.,) May 26, 1828.  
 J. H. Eaton, (Tenn.,) March 9, 1829.  
 Lewis Cass, (Mich.,) 1831.  
 Joel R. Poinsett, (S. C.,) 1837.

*Secretaries of the Navy.* Salary, \$6,000.

[The Navy Department was not established until the year 1798.]

George Cabot, (Mass.,) May 3, 1798, (declined.)  
 Benjamin Stoddart, (Md.,) May 21, 1798.  
 Jacob Crowninshield.  
 Benjamin Stoddart, (continued in office.)  
 Robert Smith, (Md.,) Jan. 26, 1802.  
 Paul Hamilton, (S. C.,) Mar. 7, 1809.  
 William Jones, (Pa.,) Jan. 12, 1813.

Benjamin W. Crowninshield, (Mass.,) Dec. 19, 1814.  
 S. Thompson, (N. Y.,) Nov. 30, 1818.  
 S. L. Southard, (N. J.,) Dec. 9, 1823.  
 John Branch, (N. C.,) Mar. 9, 1829.  
 Levi Woodbury, (N. H.,) 1831.  
 Mahlon Dickerson, (N. J.,) 1834.  
 J. K. Paulding, (N. Y.,) 1838.

*Post-Masters General.* Salary, \$6,000.

S. Osgood, (Mass.,) Sept. 26, 1789.	R. J. Meigs, (Ohio,) 1814 to 1823.
T. Pickering, (Pa.) Nov. 7, 1794.	John McLean, (Ohio,) 1823 to 1829.
Joseph Habersham, (Ga.,) 1791 to 1802.	William T. Barry, (Ky.,) Mar. 5, 1829
Gideon Granger, (Conn.,) 1802 to 1814.	Amos Kendall, (Ky.,) May 1, 1835.

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*Chief Justices.* Salary, \$5,000.

John Jay, (N. Y.,) Sept. 26, 1789.	John Marshall, (Va.,) Jan. 27, 1801.
John Rutledge, (S. C.,) July 1, 1795, (not confirmed by the Senate.)	Roger B. Taney, (Md.) Judge Taney was nominated 28th Dec., 1835, confirmed by the Senate, March 15, 1836.
William Cushing, (Mass.,) Jan. 27, 1796.	
O. Ellsworth, (Conn.,) Mar. 4, 1796.	

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*Associate Justices,* Salary, \$4,500.

J. Rutledge, (S. C.,) Sept. 26, 1789.	Levi Lincoln, (Mass.,) Jan. 3, 1811, (de- clined the appointment.)
W. Cushing, (Mass.,) Sept. 26, 1789.	John Q. Adams, (Mass.,) Feb. 22, 1811, (declined the appointment.)
R. H. Harrison, (Md.,) Sept. 26, 1789.	Gabriel Duvall, (Md.,) Nov. 18, 1811.
James Wilson, (Pa.,) Sept. 26, 1789.	Joseph Story, Mass., Nov. 18, 1811.
John Blair, (Va.,) Sept. 26, 1789.	S. Thompson, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1833.
James Iredell, (N. C.,) Feb. 10, 1790.	Robert Trimble, Ky., May 9, 1826.
Thomas Johnson, (Md.,) Nov. 7, 1791.	John McLean, Ohio, Mar. 7, 1829.
W. Patterson, (N. J.,) Mar. 4, 1793.	Henry Baldwin, Pa., Jan. 6, 1830.
Samuel Chase, (Md.,) Jan. 27, 1796.	J. M. Wayne, Ga., Jan. 7, 1835.
Bushrod Washington, (Va.,) Dec. 20, 1789.	P. P. Barbour, Va., Mar. 15, 1836.
William Johnson, (S. C.,) Mar. 24, 1804.	John McKinley, Ala., 1837.
Brockholst Livingston, (N. Y.,) Dec. 17, 1806.	John Catron, Tenn., 1837.
Thomas Todd, (Va.,) March 2, 1807.	

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*Attorneys General.* Salary, \$3,500.

E. Randolph, Va., Sept. 26, 1789.	Richard Rush, Pa., Feb. 10, 1814.
Wm. Bradford, Pa., Jan. 27, 1794.	Wm. Wirt, Va., Dec. 16, 1817.
Charles Lee, Va., Dec. 10, 1795.	J. McP. Berrien, Ga., Mar. 9, 1829.
Levi Lincoln, Mass., Mar. 5, 1801.	Roger B. Taney, Md., 1831.
J. Breckenridge, Ky., Dec. 23, 1805.	Benj. F. Butler, N. Y., 1833.
C. A. Rodney, Del., Jan. 20, 1807.	Felix Grundy, Tenn., 1838.
Wm. Pinckney, Md., Dec. 11, 1811.	H. D. Gilpin, Pa., 1840.

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*Speakers of House of Representatives.*

F. A. Muhlenberg, Pa., 1st Congress, 1789.	Henry Clay, Ky., 16th Con., 1819.
Jona. Trumbull, Conn., 2d Con., 1791.	J. W. Taylor, N. Y., 16th Con., 1820.
F. A. Muhlenberg, Pa., 3d Con., 1793.	P. P. Barbour, Va., 17th Con., 1821.
Jona. Dayton, N. J., 4th Con., 1795.	Henry Clay, Ky., 18th Con., 1823.
Jona. Dayton, N. J., 5th Con., 1797.	J. W. Taylor, N. Y., 19th Con., 1825.
Theo. Sedgewick, Mass., 6th Con., 1799.	J. W. Taylor, N. Y., 20th Con., 1827.
N. Macon, N. C., 7th Con., 1801.	A. Stevenson, Va., 20th Con., 1828.
J. B. Varnum, Mass., 8th Con., 1803.	A. Stevenson, Va., 21st Con., 1829.
N. Macon, N. C., 9th Con., 1805.	A. Stevenson, Va., 22d Con., 1831.
J. B. Varnum, Mass., 10th Con., 1807.	A. Stevenson, Va., } 23d Con.
J. B. Varnum, Mass., 11th Con., 1809.	John Bell, Tenn. } 23d Con.
Henry Clay, Ky., 12th Con., 1811.	James K. Polk, Tenn., 24th Con., 1835.
Henry Clay, Ky., 13th Con., 1813.	James K. Polk, Tenn., 25th Con., 1837.
L. Cheves, S. C., 13th Con., 1814.	James K. Polk, Tenn., 25th Con., 1838.
Henry Clay, Ky., 14th Con., 1815.	Robert M. T. Hunter, Va., 26th Con., 1839.
Henry Clay, Ky., 15th Con., 1817.	

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**MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES. SALARY, \$9,000. OUTFIT, \$9,000.***Envoy and Ministers Plenipotentiary.*

Thomas Pinckney, S. C., to England, Jan. 12, 1792.
Gouverneur Morris, N. Y., to France, Jan. 12, 1792.
John Jay, N. Y., to England, April 19, 1794.

James Monroe, Va., to France, May 28, 1794.  
 Thomas Pinckney, S. C., to Spain, Nov. 24, 1794.  
 Rufus King, N. Y., to England, May 20, 1796.  
 David Humphreys, Conn., to Spain, May 20, 1796.  
 John Q. Adams, Mass., to Portugal, May 30, 1796.  
 Charles C. Pinckney, S. C., to France, Sept. 9, 1796.

*Ministers Resident.*

William V. Murray, Md., to the Netherlands, March 2, 1797.  
 David Humphreys, Conn., to Portugal, Feb. 21, 1791.  
 William Short, Va., to the Netherlands, Jan. 16, 1792.  
 William Short, Va., to Spain, May 28, 1794.  
 John Q. Adams, Mass., to the Netherlands, May 30, 1794.

*Envoy and Ministers Plenipotentiary.*

Charles C. Pinckney, S. C., to France, June 5, 1797.  
 Elbridge Gerry, Mass., to France, June 5, 1797.  
 John Marshall, Va., to France, June 5, 1797.  
 Oliver Ellsworth, Conn., to France, Feb. 26, 1799.  
 Patrick Henry, Va., to France, Feb. 26, 1799.  
 William V. Murray, Md., to France, Feb. 26, 1799.  
 James Monroe, Va., to Great Britain, April 18, 1803.  
 William Pinckney, Md., to Great Britain, May 12, 1806.  
 James Monroe, Va., to Great Britain, May 12, 1806.  
 William Pinckney, Md., to Great Britain, Feb. 26, 1808.  
 Robert R. Livingston, N. Y., to France, Oct. 2, 1801.  
 John Armstrong, N. Y., to France, June 30, 1804.  
 John Q. Adams, Mass., to Great Britain, Feb. 28, 1815.  
 Joel Barlow, Conn., to France, Feb. 27, 1811.  
 William H. Crawford, Ga., to France, April 9, 1813.  
 Albert Gallatin, Pa., to France, Feb. 28, 1815.  
 George W. Erving, Mass., to Spain, Aug. 10, 1814.  
 William Eustis, Mass., to the Netherlands, Dec. 10, 1814.  
 Thomas Sumpter, S. C., to Portugal, [in Brazil] Mar. 7, 1809.  
 John Q. Adams, Mass., to Russia, June 27, 1809.  
 James A. Bayard, Del., to Russia, Feb. 28, 1815.  
 William Pinckney, Md., to Russia, April 26, 1815.  
 Richard Rush, Pa., to Great Britain, Dec. 6, 1817.  
 James Brown, La., to France, Dec. 9, 1823.  
 John Forsyth, Ga., to Spain, Feb. 16, 1819.  
 Hugh Nelson, Va., to Spain, Jan. 15, 1823.  
 John Graham, Va., to Portugal, [in Brazil] Jan. 6, 1819.  
 Henry Dearborn, sen., N. H., to Portugal, May 7, 1822.  
 H. Clay, Ky., to Prussia, Special Commissioner to conclude a Treaty, 1823.  
 George W. Campbell, Tenn., to Russia, April 16, 1818.  
 Henry Middleton, S. C., to Russia, April 6, 1820.  
 Richard C. Anderson, Va., to Colombia, Jan. 27, 1823.  
 Cæsar A. Rodney, Del., to Buenos Ayres, Jan. 27, 1823.  
 Heman Allen, Vt., to Chili, Jan. 27, 1823.  
 Rufus King, N. Y., to England, May 5, 1825.  
 Albert Gallatin, Pa., to England, May 10, 1826.  
 James Barbour, Va., to England, May 23, 1828.  
 Alexander H. Everett, Mass., to Spain, Mar. 9, 1825.  
 Albert Gallatin, Pa., { Agents upon the Umpirage relating to the North Eastern Bound-  
 Wm. P. Preble, Me., } ary of the United States, May 9, 1828.  
 William H. Harrison, to Colombia, May 24, 1828.  
 John W. Forbes, Fa., to Buenos Ayres, Mar. 9, 1825.  
 Joel R. Poinsett, S. C., to Mexico, Mar. 8, 1825.  
 Richard C. Anderson, Va., { To the Assembly of American Nations, proposed to be held  
 John Sergeant, Pa., { at Panama, Mar. 14, 1826.  
 Joel R. Poinsett, S. C., to the same Assembly, Feb. 12, 1827.  
 Condy Raguet, Pa., to Brazil, Mar. 9, 1825.  
 William Tudor, Mass., to Brazil, Dec. 27, 1827.  
 William Miller, N. C., to Guatemala, Mar. 7, 1825.  
 John Williams, Tenn., to Guatemala, Dec. 9, 1825.  
 Louis McLane, Del., to Great Britain, 1829.  
 William C. Rives, to France, 1829.  
 William Pitt Preble, to the Netherlands, 1829.  
 Cornelius P. Van Ness, to Spain, 1829.  
 Thomas P. Moore, to the Republic of Colombia, 1829.  
 John Randolph, Va., to Russia, 1831.  
 Edward Livingston, La., to France, 1833.  
 William Wilkins, Pa., to Russia, 1834.  
 Andrew Stevenson, Va., to England, 1836.

James Buchanan, Pa., to Russia, 1831.  
 Martin Van Buren, N. Y., to Great Britain, 1831, (not confirmed by the Senate.)  
 Anthony Butler, N. Y., to Mexico, 1829.  
 Emanuel J. West, Ill., to Peru, 1829.  
 Ethan A. Brown, Ohio, to Brazil, 1829.  
 John Hamlin, Ohio, to Chili, 1829.  
 William T. Barry, Ky., to Spain, 1835.  
 John H. Eaton, Tenn., to Spain, 1835.  
 Lewis Cass, Mich., France, 1836.  
 William T. Barry, Ky., to Spain, 1835.  
 John H. Eaton, Tenn., to Spain, 1836.  
 George M. Dallas, Pa., Russia, 1837.  
 Henry Wheaton, R. I., to Prussia, 1837.  
 Powhatan Ellis, Miss., to Mexico, 1837.  
 H. A. Muhlenberg, Pa., to Austria, 1838.  
 David Porter, Md., to Turkey, 1839. (Salary, \$6,000.)

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## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States.	Population 1830.	Slaves, 1830.	Pop. to Sq. M.
Maine,	399,955		12
New-Hampshire,	269,328		28
Vermont,	280,652		27
Massachusetts,	610,408		81
Rhode-Island,	97,199	17	75
Connecticut,	297,665	25	62
New-York,	1,918,608	75	40
New-Jersey,	320,823	2,254	40
Pennsylvania,	1,348,233	403	29
Delaware,	76,748	3,292	36
Maryland,	447,040	102,994	41
Dist. of Columbia	39,834	6,119	40
Virginia,	1,211,405	469,757	18
N. Carolina,	737,987	245,601	15
S. Carolina,	581,185	315,401	19
Georgia,	516,823	217,531	9
Florida,	34,730	15,901	
Alabama,	309,527	117,549	6
Mississippi,	136,621	65,659	3
Louisiana,	215,739	109,588	4
Ohio,	937,903		24
Kentucky,	687,917	165,213	18
Tennessee,	681,903	141,603	16
Michigan,	31,639	32	
Indiana,	343,031		10
Illinois,	157,455	*747	3
Missouri,	140,445	25,081	2
Arkansas,	30,388	4,576	
Total,	12,866,020	2,009,618	

\* Not slaves, but "indented" colored servants.

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# GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE INDIVIDUAL STATES.

STATES.	When settled.	Place first settled.	By whom settled.	No. square Miles.	When admitted into the Union.	State Constitution, when adopted.	U. S. Constitution, when adopted.	General Election, when held.
MAINE.	1630	York.	English.	32,000.	1820	1819	March 15, 1820,	Second Monday in September.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	1623	Dover.	English.	9,500.	One of the original thirteen.	1784 Amended in 1792.	June 21, 1788.	Second Tuesday in March.
VERMONT.	1724	Brattleborough.	English.	10,200.	1791	1793. Amended in 1836.	Jan. 10, 1799.	First Tuesday in September.
MASSACHUSETTS.	1620	Plymouth.	English.	7,800	One of the original thirteen.	1780. Amended in 1821, 1831.	Feb. 7, 1788.	Second Monday in November.
RHODE-ISLAND.	1636	Providence.	English. R. Williams.	1,360.	One of the original thirteen.	There is no Constitution in this State.	May 29, 1790.	The gov. & sec. in April, represented in Ap. & Aug.
CONNECTICUT.	1633	Windsor and Hartford.	English and Dutch.	4,764.	One of the original thirteen.	1818.	Jan. 9, 1788.	First Monday in April.
NEW-YORK.	1614	New-York & Albany.	Dutch.	46,000.	One of the original thirteen.	1777. New one in 1821.	July 26, 1788.	First Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Nov.
NEW-JERSEY.	1624	Bergen.	Danes.	8,300.	One of the original thirteen.	1776.	Dec. 18, 1787.	Second Tuesday in October.
PENNSYLVANIA.	1627	On the Dela. near Phila.	Swedes.	46,000.	One of the original thirteen.	1776. New one in 1790. New one in 1838.	Dec. 12, 1787.	Second Tuesday in October.
DELAWARE.	1627	Cape Henlopen.	Swedes and Fins.	2,120.	One of the original thirteen.	1776. New one in 1792. Amended in 1831.	Dec. 7, 1788.	Second Tuesday in November.
MARYLAND.	1631	Kent Island.	English.	14,000.	One of the original thirteen.	1776. Amended in 1837.	April 28, 1788.	First Wednesday in October.
VIRGINIA.	1607	Jamestown.	English.	66,000.	One of the original thirteen.	1776. New one in 1830.	June 27, 1788.	Fourth Thursday in April.
N. CAROLINA.	1661	Cape Fear River.	English.	48,000.	One of the original thirteen.	1776. Amended in 1835.	Nov. 21, 1789.	In August.
S. CAROLINA.	1680	Charleston.	English.	30,000.	One of the original thirteen.	1776. New one in 1790.	May 23, 1788.	Second Monday in October.

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE INDIVIDUAL STATES.—CONTINUED.

STATE S.	When settled.	Place first settled.	By whom settled.	No. Square Miles.	When admitted into the Union.	State Constitution, when adopted.	U. S. Constitut., when adopted.	General Election, when held.
GEORGIA.	1733	Savannah.	English, Gen Oglethorpe.	60,000.	One of the original thirteen.	1798.	Jan. 2, 1788.	First Monday in October.
ALABAMA.	1713	Mobile.	French.	47,720.	1819.	1819.	Dec. 14, 1819.	First Monday in August.
MISSISSIPPI.	1716	Natchez.	French.	45,760.	1817.	Amended in 1832.	Dec. 10, 1817.	First Monday in November.
LOUISIANA.	1699	Iberville.	French.	48,220.	1812.	1812.	April 18, 1812.	First Monday in July.
TENNESSEE.	1757	Fort Loudon.	English.	40,000.	1796.	Amended in 1834.	June 1, 1796.	First Thursday in August.
KENTUCKY.	1775	Lexington.	Col. D. Boon, by Virginians	40,500.	1792.	New one in 1799.	June 1, 1792.	First Monday in August. First Monday in Nov.
OHIO.	1788	Marietta.	English.	40,000.	1802.	1802.	Feb. 19, 1803.	Second Tuesday in October.
INDIANA.	1730	Vincennes.	French.	36,400.	1816.	1816.	Dec. 11, 1816.	First Monday in August.
ILLINOIS.	1673	Kaskaskia.	French.	53,500	18*8.	1818.	Dec. 3, 1818.	First Monday in August.
MISSOURI.	1763	St. Genevieve	French.	65,000.	1821.	1820.	Feb. 1821.	First Monday in August.
MICHIGAN.	1647	Detroit.	French.	56,000.	1836.	1835.	1836.	First Monday in November.
ARKANSAS.	1653	Arkansas.	Fr. Chev. de Tonti.	54,500.	1836.	1836.	1836.	First Monday in November.

TABLE, SHOWING THE TIME FOR THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE IN EACH STATE; MANNER OF CHOOSING, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF GOVERNOR; NUMBER OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—TIME OF SERVICE AND PAY; NUMBER OF ELECTORS.

STATES.	Time for the meeting of the Legislature.	Governors.			Senators.			Representatives.			Electors.
		How Chosen.	Term of Years.	Salary per ann.	Number in Legislature.	Term of Years.	Number in Legislature.	Term of Years.	Pay per day.		
MAINE.	First Wednesday in January.	People.	1	\$1,500	Cannot exceed 31 or be less than 20.	1	186	1	\$2 00	10	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	First Wednesday in June.	People.	1	\$1,200	12	1	230	1	\$2 00	7	
VERMONT.	Second Thursday in October.	People.	1	\$750	30	1 from each town.	1	\$1 50	7		
MASSACHUSETTS.	First Wednesday in January.	People.	1	\$3,666 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	1	508	1	\$2 00	14	
RHODE ISLAND.	1st Wed. in May & July, last Wed. in Oct. & Jan.	People.	1	\$400	10	1	72	1	\$1 50	4	
CONNECTICUT.	First Wednesday in May.	People.	1	\$1,100	Cannot be more than 24	1	Constitution allows no more than 208.	1	\$2 00	8	
NEW-YORK.	First Tuesday in January.	People.	2	\$4,000	32	4	128	1	\$3 00	42	
NEW-JERSEY.	Fourth Tuesday in October.	Legislature.	1	\$2,000	Fourteen coun-cillors,	1	50	1	\$3 00	8	
PENNSYLVANIA.	First Tuesday in December.	People.	3	\$4,000	33	4	Constitution allows 100	1	\$3 00	30	
DELAWARE.	First Thursday in January, biennially.	People.	4	\$1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	9	4	21	2	\$2 50	3	
MARYLAND.	First Monday in December.	Legislature.	3	\$4,200	21	5	80	1	\$4 00	10	
VIRGINIA.	First Monday in December.	Legislature.	3	\$3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	32	4	134	1	\$4 00	22	
N. CAROLINA.	Second Monday in November.	Legislature.	2	\$2,000	50	2	134	2	\$3 00	15	
S. CAROLINA.	Fourth Monday in November.	Legislature.	2	\$3,500	45	4	Constitution al-lows 124.	2	\$4 00	11	

TABLE, SHOWING THE TIME FOR THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE IN EACH STATE; MANNER OF CHOOSING, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF GOVERNOR; NUMBER OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—TIME OF SERVICE AND PAY; NUMBER OF ELECTORS.

STATES.	Time for the meeting of the Legislature.	Governors.			Senators.			Representatives.		
		How Chosen.	Term of Years.	Salary per ann.	Number in Legislature.	Term of Years.	Number in Legislature.	Term of Years.	Pay per day.	No. Electors.
GEORGIA.	First Monday in November.	People.	2	\$3,000	90	1	185	1	\$4 00	11
ALABAMA.	Fourth Monday in October.	People.	2	\$3,500	30	3	98	1	\$4 00	7
MISSISSIPPI.	Fourth Monday in Nov., biennially.	People.	2	\$3,000	30	4	91	2	\$4 00	4
LOUISIANA.	First Monday in January.	Leg. elects first two highest.	4	\$7,500	17	4	50	2	\$4 00	5
TENNESSEE.	Third Monday in September, biennially.	People.	2	\$2,000	35	2	75	2	\$4 00	15
KENTUCKY.	Last day in December.	People.	4	\$2,500	38	4	Constitution allows no more than 100.	1	\$2 00	15
OHIO.	First Monday in Decem- ber.	People.	2	\$1,500	36	2	72	1	\$3 00	21
INDIANA.	First Monday in December.	People.	3	\$1,500	30	3	62	1	\$2 00	9
ILLINOIS.	First Monday in Decem- ber, biennially.	People.	4	\$1,000	40	4	91	2	\$3 00	5
MISSOURI.	First Monday in Decem- ber, biennially.	People.	4	\$1,500	Not less than 14 nor over 33.	4	49	2	\$3 50	4
MICHIGAN.	First Monday in January.	People.	2	\$1,500	Not less than 16, nor more than 33.	2	Not to exceed 100, nor less than 48, nor over 100.	1	\$2 00	3
ARKANSAS.	First Monday in January.	People.	4	\$2,000	Not less than 17 nor over 33.	4	Not less than 54, nor over 100.	2	\$2 00	2
	First Tuesday in December.	Legislature.	2	\$3333,	50	1	134	2	\$3 00	15
S. CAROLINA.	Fourth Monday in November.	Legislature.	2	\$3,500	45	Constitution allows 124.	2	\$4 00	11	

QUALIFICATIONS OF GOVERNORS, SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES, AND VOTERS, AND MANNER OF APPOINTING JUDGES, IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

MAINE.—*Governor*—A native citizen of the United States, five years a citizen of the State, and thirty years of age. *Senators*—Five years a citizen of the United States, one year of this State, and 25 years of age. *Representatives*—A citizen of the United States five years, and an inhabitant of this State one year, and 21 years of age. *Electors, or Voters*—Residence in the State three months preceding any election. Paupers excepted. *Judges* are appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of his council, and hold office during good behavior, but not beyond the age of seventy years.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Governor*—A citizen of the State seven years, owning an estate of 500 pounds, (one half a freehold) and thirty years of age. *Senators*—A resident of this State seven years, owning a freehold estate worth £200, in the State, and thirty years of age. *Representatives*—Two years an inhabitant of this State, and owning an estate worth £100, one half of which must be a freehold. *Electors, or Voters*—Twenty-one years of age, and paying taxes. *Judges* are appointed by the governor and council, and hold office during good behavior, but not beyond the age of seventy years.

VERMONT.—*Governor*—A citizen of the State four years. *Senators*—A qualified voter, and 30 years of age. *Representatives*—Persons most noted for wisdom and virtue, and who have resided in the State two years. *Electors, or Voters*—One year's residence in the State, of a quiet and peaceable disposition, and will vote as he shall judge to conduce to the best interests of the State. *Judges* are appointed by the house of representatives, in conjunction with the council, annually.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Governor*—A citizen of the State seven years, owning an estate of 1000 pounds, and of the Christian religion. *Senators*—Five years a citizen of the State, owning a freehold of the value of £300, or rateable estate of the value of £600. *Representatives*—A citizen of the State one year and owning a freehold of the value of £100, or a rateable estate worth £200. *Electors, or Voters*—One year's residence in the State, and have paid a State or county tax, and six months in county before election. *Judges* are nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, by and with consent of his council during good behavior.

RHODE ISLAND.—*Governor*—Must be a native citizen and freeman. *Senators*—Must be a native and resident of the district where he is chosen, and a duly qualified freeman. *Representatives*—Must be a freeman, and resident of the town which he represents. *Electors, or Voters*—Must be a resident of the State three months, and own a freehold of \$134. *Judges* are chosen by the legislature for one year.

CONNECTICUT.—*Governor*—An elector and thirty years of age. *Senators*—Any person who has a right to vote, is eligible to a seat in the senate. *Representatives*—Any person who is an elector is eligible as a representative. *Electors, or Voters*—Must have gained

a settlement in the State, own a freehold of \$7 per annum, or have done military duty, paid a State tax, and taken the prescribed oath. *Judges* are appointed by the legislature, and hold office during good behavior, but not beyond the age of seventy years.

**NEW YORK.**—*Governor*—A native citizen of the United States, five years of this State, a freeholder, and thirty years of age. *Senators*—A qualified elector, and a freeholder. *Representatives*—The constitution of this State is silent as to any qualifications required of representatives. *Electors, or Voters*—A male citizen, of the age of 21 years, an inhabitant of the State for the last year, and a resident of the county for the last six months; a colored man must own a freehold of \$250, have paid taxes thereon, and been three years a citizen. *Judges* are nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, by and with the consent of the senate, and hold office, during good behavior, or until the age of sixty years. Inferior judges five years.

**NEW JERSEY.**—*Governor*—Some fit person within the State. *Senators*—The council in the legislature of this state supply the place of a senate. *Representatives*—One year a citizen of this state, and worth £500, proclamation money, in real and personal property. *Electors, or Voters*—A citizen of this State, one year, and paid a tax. *Judges* are appointed by the legislature for seven years. Judges of common pleas for five years.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—*Governor*—A citizen of the State seven years, and thirty years of age. *Senators*—A citizen of the State four years, and for the last year of the district for which he is chosen, and 25 years of age. *Representatives*—A citizen of the State three years, and for the last year of the city or county for which he shall be chosen. *Electors, or Voters*—A citizen of the State two years, paid a State or county tax. The sons of persons so qualified, between the ages of 21 and 22, may vote although they have paid no tax. *Judges* are appointed by the governor, judges of Supreme court for 15 years, presidents of courts of common pleas 10 years, associate judges 7 years.

**DELAWARE.**—*Governor*—A citizen of the United States twelve years, and the last six of this State, and thirty-six years of age. *Senators*—Three years a citizen of the State, and own a freehold of 200 acres, or 1000 pounds in real and personal property, and 27 years of age. *Representatives*—A citizen of the State three years, and 24 years of age. *Electors, or Voters*—A citizen of the state one year, and paid a State or county tax. The sons of persons so qualified, between the ages of 21 and 22 years, may vote, although they have paid no tax. *Judges* are appointed by the governor, and hold office during good behavior.

**MARYLAND.**—*Governor*—A resident of the State above five years, and above twenty-five years of age. *Senators*—Men of the most wisdom, experience and virtue, who have resided in the State three years and 25 years of age. *Representatives*—The most wise, sensible, and discreet of the people, who have resided in the county for which they shall be chosen one year. *Electors, or Voters*—One year's residence in the State preceding election, and six months in the county. *Judges* are appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate and hold office during good behavior.

**VIRGINIA.**—*Governor*—A native citizen of the United States, and of the State for five years, and thirty years of age, ineligible for three years after first term. *Senators*—A resident and freeholder in the district for which he is chosen, and thirty years of age. *Representatives*—A resident and freeholder in the county for which he shall be chosen and twenty-five years of age. *Electors, or Voters*—Own a freehold of the value of \$25, or having been a house-keeper one year, and been assessed. Some other small qualifications are required of those who have no freehold, but they amount to almost universal suffrage. *Judges* are appointed by the legislature and hold office during good behavior.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—*Governor*—A resident of the State five years, owning a freehold in the State above the value of 1000 pounds, and thirty years of age. *Senators*—One year a citizen of the county for which he is chosen, and owning 300 acres of land. *Representatives*—One year a citizen of the county in which he may be chosen, owning 100 acres of land in fee, or for the term of his life. *Electors, or Voters*—A citizen of the State 1 year, who has paid taxes may vote for the members of the house of commons, but must own 50 acres of land to vote for a senator. *Judges* are appointed by the legislature and hold office during good behavior.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—*Governor*—A citizen of the State ten years, owning an estate of the value of fifteen hundred pounds sterling, thirty years of age, and clear of debt. *Senators*—A citizen of this State five years. If a resident of the election district must own a freehold estate of £300 sterling; if not, of £1000, and 30 years of age. *Representatives*—A citizen of this State, 3 years, own 500 acres and 10 negroes, or £150 sterling in real estate; and if a non-resident of the district a freehold worth £500 sterling. *Electors, or Voters*—Residence in the State two years, and in the district where he shall offer his vote six months. Small property qualification. *Judges* are appointed by the legislature, and hold office during good behavior.

**GEORGIA.**—*Governor*—A citizen of the United States 12 years, and of the State six years; owning 500 acres of land, and other property to the amount of \$4000, besides discharging his debts, and thirty years of age. *Senators*—Nine years a citizen of the United States, and 3 years of this State, a freeholder of \$500, or taxable property of \$1000, over and above his debts, have paid all legal taxes, and 25 years of age. *Representatives*—Seven years a citizen of the United States, and three years of this State, owning a freehold of \$250, or taxable property of \$500, over and above his debts, and having paid all legal taxes. *Electors or Voters*—A citizen of the State, and six months residence in the county where they offer to vote, and must have paid all taxes imposed on them. *Judges* are chosen by the legislature for three years. Inferior judges elected by the people.

**ALABAMA.**—*Governor*—A native citizen of the United States, and of this State for four years, thirty years of age, and ineligible for more than four successive years. *Senators*—A citizen of the United States, and of this State two years, and one year of the district for which he shall be chosen, and twenty-seven years of age. *Representatives*—A citizen of the United States, and of this State

two years, and one year of the county for which he shall be chosen, and 21 years of age. *Electors, or Voters*—A citizen of the United States, one year of this State, and three months residence in the county where he shall offer his vote. *Judges* are appointed by the legislature, for six years.

**MISSISSIPPI.**—*Governor*—A citizen of the United States twenty years, and of this State five years, and thirty years of age, and ineligible for more than 4 successive years, and must be a freeholder of the value of \$2000. *Senators*—A citizen of the United States, and of this state four years, the last year of the district for which he shall be chosen, and be 30 years of age. *Representatives*—A citizen of the United States, and of this state two years, and the last year of the county for which he shall be chosen, and 21 years of age, and a freeholder of the value of \$500. *Electors, or Voters*—A citizen of the United States, and residence in this State one year, and in the county six months, and having done military duty or paid taxes. *Judges* are appointed by the legislature and hold office during good behavior for six years.

**LOUISIANA.**—*Governor*—A citizen of the United States, and of this State six years, owning landed estate of the value of \$5000, and thirty-five years of age. *Senators*—A citizen of the United States, and of this state four years, and one year in his election district, owning landed property of the value of \$1000, and 27 years of age. *Representatives*—The same as those in Alabama except that they must own landed property to the amount of \$500, and 21 years of age. *Electors or Voters*—Residence in the county where he offers his vote one year, and having paid taxes within the last six months. *Judges* are appointed by the governor, with advice of the senate, and hold office during good behavior.

**TENNESSEE.**—*Governor*—A citizen of the United States and of this State seven years, and thirty years of age. *Senators*—A citizen of the United States, three years residence in this State, and in the county for which he shall be elected, one year, and thirty years of age. *Representatives*—A citizen of the United States, of the State 3 years, one year's residence of the county, and 21 years of age. *Electors or Voters*—A citizen of the United States, and six months in the county where he shall offer his vote. *Judges* are appointed by the general assembly; those of the supreme court for twelve years; those of the inferior courts for eight years.

**KENTUCKY.**—*Governor*—A citizen of the United States, and of this State six years, and thirty-five years of age, and ineligible for more than one term in 7 years. *Senators*—A citizen of the United States, and of this State six years, the last year in the district for which he is chosen, and thirty-five years of age. *Representatives*—A citizen of the United States, and of this State two years, and the last year in the county for which he may be chosen, and 24 years of age. *Electors or Voters*—Two years residence in the State, and in the county in which he offers his vote, one year next preceding the election. *Judges* are nominated by the governor, and appointed by him by and with consent of the senate, and hold office during good behavior.

**OHIO.**—*Governor*—A citizen of the United States twelve years, and an inhabitant of this State four years, and thirty-five years of

age. *Senators*—A citizen of the United States, and two years of the district or county in which he may be elected, have paid a State and county tax, and thirty years of age. *Representatives*—A citizen of the United States, an inhabitant of this state, and one year of the county in which he may be chosen, have paid a State or county tax, and 25 years of age. *Electors or Voters*—One year's residence in the State, next preceding the election, having paid or been charged with a State or county tax. *Judges* are appointed by the joint ballot of the two houses of the general assembly, for seven years.

**INDIANA.**—*Governor*—A citizen of the United States ten years, and of this State five years, and thirty years of age. *Senators*—A citizen of the United States, and of this State two years, and the last year of the county or district for which he may be chosen, have paid a State or county tax, and twenty-five years of age. *Representatives*—A citizen of the United States, an inhabitant of this State and of the county for which he may be elected, one year, have paid a State or county tax, and 21 years of age. *Electors or Voters*—One year's residence in the State immediately preceding the election, entitles him to vote in the county where he resides. *Judges* of the supreme court are appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate; presidents of the circuit courts by the legislature; associate judges by the people; each seven years.

**ILLINOIS.**—*Governor*—A citizen of the United States, thirty years, and two years of this State, thirty years of age, and ineligible for two successive terms. *Senators*—A citizen of the United States, the last year of the district where he may be chosen, paid a state or county tax, and 25 years of age. *Representatives*—A citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State and of the county where he may be chosen one year, paid a State or county tax, and 21 years old. *Electors, or Voters*—Residence in the State six months, but can vote only in the county where he actually resides. *Judges* are appointed by the general assembly and hold office during good behavior.

**MISSOURI.**—*Governor*—A native citizen of the United States, and resident of this State four years, and thirty-five years of age. *Senators*—A citizen of the United States, and of this State four years, and of the district one year, and having paid a State or county tax, and thirty years of age. *Representatives*—A citizen of the United States, and of this State two years, of the county where he may be chosen one year, paid a State or county tax, and 24 years of age. *Electors or voters*—A citizen of the United States, and one year's residence in this State, next preceding the election, and three months in the county. *Judges* are appointed by the governor, by and with consent of the senate, and hold office during good behavior.

**MICHIGAN.**—*Governor*—A citizen of the United States five years, and a resident of the State for two years immediately preceding the election. *Senators*—A citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector in the county he represents. *Representatives*—A citizen of the United States, and qualified electors in the counties they represent. *Electors or Voters*—Twenty-one years of age, and six months residence next preceding election. *Judges* of the supreme court are appointed by the governor, by advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of 7 years, other judges by the people, for 4 years.

**ARKANSAS.**—*Governor*—A native of Arkansas or of the United States or a resident of Arkansas ten years, previous to the adoption of the constitution, and a resident 4 years before election. *Senators*—A citizen of the United States, a resident of the State one year, and 30 years of age. *Representatives*—A citizen of the United States, a resident of the county he represents, and 25 years of age. *Electors, or Voters*—Twenty-one years of age, and a resident of the State the six months preceding election. *Judges* of the supreme and circuit courts are appointed by the general assembly; the former for 8 years, and the circuit court for 4 years.

MILITARY FORCE, APPORTIONMENT OF ARMS FOR 1838, (UNDER THE ACT QF 1808, FOR ARMING AND EQUIPPING THE WHOLE BODY OF THE MILITIA,) AND REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

States and Territories.	Date of return.	Number of militia.	No. of arms apportioned in muskets.	Revolutionary male pensioners living Nov. 1839.	Deaths in 1839.
Maine,	1838	43,901	462	1,695	87
New Hampshire,	1838	28,185	297	1,588	113
Massachusetts,	1838	46,354	488	3,124	232
Vermont,	1824	25,581	270	1,961	130
Rhode Island,	1832	5,488	59	636	54
Connecticut,	1838	29,950	315	1,899	89
New York,	1838	179,276	1,887	6,844	273
New Jersey,	1829	39,171	413	960	44
Pennsylvania,	1834	202,181	2,128	2,100	76
Delaware,	1827	9,229	98	18	1
Maryland,	1839	46,864	494	200	16
Virginia,	1838	102,574	1,079	1,974	111
North Carolina,	1838	65,218	686	1,260	54
South Carolina,	1833	51,112	538	574	10
Georgia,	1838	48,569	512	484	4
Alabama,	1838	29,632	312	347	2
Louisiana,	1830	14,808	155	32	
Mississippi,	1838	36,084	380	49	
Tennessee,	1830	72,991	768	1,777	68
Kentucky,	1838	75,926	799	1,930	70
Ohio,	1836	173,214	1,823	2,114	25
Indiana,	1833	53,913	567	676	9
Illinois,	1831	27,386	288	263	13
Missouri,	1835	6,170	65	183	3
Arkansas,	1825	2,028	22	33	
Michigan,	1831	5,476	57	125	
Florida Territory,	1831	2,413	25	17	3
Wisconsin Territory,				4	
District of Columbia,	1832	1,249	13	58	
		1,424,943	15,000	32,925	1,588

## LIST OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Name.	Place.	Stu- dents	Vols. in Col. Libr's.	Found- ded.
1	Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	124	8,000	1794
2	Waterville*	Waterville, do.	80	4,500	1820
3	Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H.	231	6,000	1770
4	University of Vermont	Burlington, Vt.	105	6,200	1791
5	Middlebury	Middlebury, do.	157	2,330	1800
6	Norwich University	Norwich, do.	80	1,000	1834
7	Harvard	Cambridge, Mass.	219	44,000	1638
8	Williams	Williamstown, do.	120	3,000	1793
9	Amherst	Amherst, do.	206	4,300	1821
10	Brown University	Providence, R. I.	187	6,000	1764
11	Yale	New-Haven, Ct.	403	10,500	1700
12	Washington†	Hartford, do.	54	2,000	1824
13	Wesleyan University†	Middletown, do.	135	3,000	1831
14	Columbia†	New-York, N. Y.	99	8,000	1754
15	Union	Schenectady, do.	301	5,350	1795
16	Hamilton	Clinton, do.	101	2,500	1812
17	Hamilton Lit. & Theol.*	Hamilton, do.	65	1,600	1819
18	Geneva†	Geneva, do.	28	1,200	1823
19	University of N. York	New-York, do.	226		1831
20	Brockport*	Brockport, do.			1833
21	College of N. Jersey	Princeton, N. J.	240	7,000	1746
22	Rutgers	N. Brunswick, do.	93	3,000	1770
23	Univer. of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Penn.	107	2,400	1755
24	Dickinson†	Carlisle, do.	128	3,000	1783
25	Jefferson	Canonsburg, do.	171	1,000	1802
26	Washington	Washington, do.	107	2,400	1806
27	Alleghany†	Meadville, do.	38	8,000	1815
28	Western University	Pittsburg, do.		225	1820
29	Pennsylvania	Gettysburg, do.	118	500	1832
30	Lafayette	Easton, do.	72	425	1826
31	Marshall	Mercersburg, do.	49		1836
32	Newark	Newark, Del.	55	600	1833
33	St. John's	Annapolis, Md.	108	2,700	1784
34	St. Mary's§	Baltimore, do.	190	12,000	1799
35	Mount St. Mary's§	Emmitsburg, do.	131	7,000	1830
36	Mount Hope	Near Baltimore, do.	45		1832
37	University of Md.	Baltimore, do.			1812
38	Georgetown§	Georgetown, D. C.	134	12,000	1799
39	Columbian*	Washington, do.	40	4,000	1821
40	William and Mary†	Williamsburg, Va.	111	3,600	1693
41	Hampden Sidney	Prince Ed. Co., do.	60	5,000	1774
42	Washington	Lexington, do.	40	1,500	1812
43	University of Virginia	Charlottesville, do.	230	15,000	1819
44	Randolph-Macon†	Boydton, do.	103		1831
45	University of N. Carolina	Chapel-Hill, N. C.	145	3,000	1791
46	Davidson	Mecklenb'g Co., do.			1837
47	College of S. Carolina	Columbia, S. C.	150	10,000	1804
48	Charleston	Charleston, do.			1785
49	University of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	127	4,500	1785
50	Oglethorpe	Midway, do.			1838
51	University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	101	3,500	1828
52	Lagrange†	Lagrange, do.	144	200	1831
53	Spring Hill§	Spring Hill, do.	85		1830
54	Jefferson	Washington, Mi.	50	2,000	1802
55	Oakland	Oakland, do.	100		1831
56	Mississippi	Clinton, do.	60	1,000	1830
57	Kemper	Kemper Co., do.			
58	Louisiana	Jackson, La.	25	1,200	1825
59	Jefferson	St. Jas. Park, do.	138	1,008	1831
60	Greenville	Greenville, Tenn.	43	4,000	1794
61	Washington	Wash. Co., do.	35	500	1794
62	University of Nashville	Nashville, do.	125	2,200	1806
63	East Tennessee	Knoxville, do.	90	3,000	1807
64	Jackson	Near Columbia, do.	100	1,250	1830
65	Transylvania	Lexington, Ky.	62	2,400	1798
66	St. Joseph's§	Bardstown, do.	130	5,000	1819
67	Centre	Danville, do.	66	1,600	1822
68	Augusta†	Augusta, do.	75	2,000	1823
69	Cumberland	Princeton, do.	72	500	1825
70	Bacon*	Georgetown, do.	203	1,200	1836

## LIST OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.—CONTINUED.

	Name.	Place.	Students	Vols. in Col. Libr's.	Found- ed.
71	St. Mary's§	Marion Co., do.			1822
72	University of Ohio	Athens, Ohio.	41	1,300	1821
73	Miami University	Oxford, do.	88	1,618	1824
74	Franklin	New Athens, do.	83	500	1825
75	Western Reserve	Hudson, do.	51	3,500	1826
76	Kenyon†	Gambier do.	56	4,643	1826
77	Granville*	Granville, do.	12	3,000	1832
78	Marietta	Marietta, do.	50	3,000	1832
79	Oberlin Institute	Oberlin, do.	95		1834
80	Cincinnati	Cincinnati, do.	84		1819
81	Woodward	Cincinnati, do.	10		
82	Indiana	Bloomington, Ind.	120	600	1827
83	South Hanover	South Hanover, do.	120		1829
84	Wabash	Crawfordsville, do.	95		1833
85	Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill.	64	1,500	1830
86	Shurtleff*	Upper Alton, do.	60	1,000	1835
87	M'Kendrean†	Lebanon, do.	70		1834
88	M'Donough	Macomb, do.			1837
89	Univer. of St. Louis§	St. Louis, Mo.	200	7,500	1829
90	St. Mary's§	Barrens, do.	124	6,000	1830
91	Marion	New Palmyra, do.	33	1,000	1831
92	Columbia	Columbia, do.			1835
93	St. Charles‡	St. Charles, do.	70		
94	Fayette	Fayette, do.	75		
95	Michigan Univer.	Ann Harbor, Mich.			1837
96	Marshall	do.			

*Remarks.*—The Colleges marked thus (\*) are under the direction of the Baptists; thus (†) Episcopalian; thus (‡) Methodists; thus (§) Catholics.

## SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches or Congregations.	Members or Communica- nts.	Population.
Baptist, " Free-Will, " Seventh-Day, " Six-Principle,	4,239 612 46 10	6,319 753 42 16	452,000 33,876 4,503 2,117	4,300,000
Methodists, " Protestant,	3,296 400		740,459 50,000	3,000,000
Presbyterians, " Cumberland, " Associate, " Reformed, " Associate Reformed,	2,225 450 87 20 116	2,807 500 183 40 214	274,084 50,000 16,000 3,000 12,000	2,475,000
Congregationalists, Catholics, Episcopalian, Universalists, Lutherans, Dutch Reformed, Christians, German Reformed, Unitarians, " Memnonites, Friends, Tunkers, Jews, Moravians or United Brethren, Mormonites, Shakers, New Jerusalem Church,	1,150 550 849 463 267 192 800 180 250 200 500 40 200 500 40 24 15 27	1,300 812 850 792 750 197 1,000 600 225 300,000 12,000 6,000 3,000 30,000 100,000 30,000 15,000 12,000 12,000 6,000 5,000	160,000 700,000 600,600 600,000 62,226 22,515 150,000 30,000 180,000 120,000 100,000 30,000 15,000 12,000 12,000 6,000 5,000	1,400,000 800,000 450,000 300,000 250,000 180,000 120,000 100,000 90,000 80,000 600,000 600,000 540,000 450,000 300,000 250,000 180,000 120,000 100,000 90,000 80,000 600,000 600,000 540,000 450,000 300,000 250,000 180,000 120,000 100,000 90,000 80,000 600,000 600,000 540,000 450,000 300,000 250,000 180,000 120,000 100,000 90,000 80,000 600,000 600,000

PRINCIPAL RAILROADS FINISHED OR IN PROGRESS IN THE  
 UNITED STATES.

Names.	States.	Places Connected.	Miles.
Eastern Railroad,	Mass.	Boston and Newburyport.	33
Boston and Lowell,	Mass.		25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boston and Worcester,	Mass.	Boston and west line of the state.	160
Providence and Stonington,	R. I. and Con.		47
Norwich and Worcester,	Mass. & Con.		58
Hartford and New Haven,	Con.		40
Utica and Schenectady,	N. Y.		84
Troy and Ballston,	N. Y.		25
Mohawk and Hudson,	N. Y.	Albany and Schenectady.	16
Saratoga and Schenectady,	N. Y.		22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utica and Syracuse,	N. Y.		50
Auburn and Syracuse,	N. Y.		25
Lockport and Niagara Falls,	N. Y.		20
Buffalo and Niagara Falls,	N. Y.		23
Tonawanda,	N. Y.	Rochester and Attica.	47
Ithaca and Owego,	N. Y.		29
New York and Erie,	N. Y.	Hudson River and Lake Erie.	340
Jersey City and Paterson,	N. J.		15
Jersey City and Trenton,	N. J.		58
Camden and Amboy,	N. J.		61
Philadelphia and Trenton,	Pa. and N. J.		26
Philadelphia and Columbia,	Pa.		81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia and Baltimore,	Pa. De. & Md.		92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia and Norristown,	Pa.		17
Philadelphia and Reading,	Pa.		56
Central, e	Pa.	Danville and Pottsville.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lancaster and Harrisburg,	Pa.		37
Westchester,	Pa.	Westchester and Columbia R. R.	9
Baltimore and Susquehanna,	Md. and Pa.	Baltimore, through York to Wrightsville.	70
Williamsport and Elmira,	Pa.		74
Reading and Port Clinton,	Pa.		20
Little Schuylkill,	Pa.	Port Clinton and Tamaqua.	20
Cumberland Valley,	Pa.	Harrisburg and Chambersburg.	49
Wrightsville and Gettysburg,	Pa.		42
Newcastle and Frenchtown,	De.		16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore and Ohio,	Md.	Completed to Harper's Ferry.	80
Baltimore and Washington,	Md. and D. C.		40
Winchester,	Va.	Winchester and Harper's Ferry.	30
Richmond and Potomac,	Va.	Richmond and Potomac River.	75
Richmond and Petersburg,	Va.		21
Petersburg and Roanoke,	Va. and N. C.	Petersburg and Blakely.	60
Portsmouth and Roanoke,	Va. and N. C.	Portsmouth and Weldon.	80
Roanoke and Greensville	Va. and N. C.	Hickford and Gaston.	18
Raleigh and Gaston,	N. C.		86
Wilmington and Raleigh,	N. C.	Wilmington and Halifax.	161
South Carolina,	S. C.	Charleston and Hamburg.	135
Central,	Ga.	Savannah and Macon.	200
Monroe,	Ga.	Macon and Forsyth.	25
Georgia,	Ga.	Augusta and Decatur.	160
Tuscumbia and Decatur,	Aa.		45
Montgomery and Chattahoochie,	Aa.	Montgomery and West Point.	85
Vicksburg,	Mi.	Vicksburg and Jackson.	54
Jackson and Brandon,	Mi.		8
Grand Gulf and Port Gibson,	La. and Mi.		500
New Orleans and Nashville,	La.		28
Clinton and Port Hudson,	La.		28
St. Francisville and Woodville,	Ten.		50
Memphis and La Grange,	O.	Dayton and Sandusky City.	153
Mad River,	Ky.	Louisville and Lexington.	90
Lexington and Ohio,	Mic.	Detroit and St. Joseph's.	180
Central,	Mic.		30
Detroit and Pontiac,	Mic.	Toledo and Marshall.	90
Erie and Kalamazoo,	Ind.		150
Madison and Lafayette,	Ind.		90
Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis,	Ind.		90

PRINCIPAL CANALS FINISHED OR IN PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Names.	States.	Places Connected.	Miles.
Cumberland and Oxford,	Me.	Portland and Sebago Pond,	20
Middlesex,	Mass.	Boston and Lowell,	27
Blackstone,	Mass. & R. I.	Providence and Worcester,	45
Farmington, Hampden, &c.	Mass. & Con.	New Haven and Northampton,	78
Delaware, Hudson, Lackawaxen,	N. Y. and Pa.	Hudson River and Honesdale,	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie,	N. Y.	Albany and Buffalo,	363
Champlain,	N. Y.	Lake Champlain and Hudson R,	63
Black River,	N. Y.	Rome and Black River,	76
Oswego,	N. Y.	Syracuse and Oswego,	38
Chenango,	N. Y.	Binghamton and Utica,	96
Seneca,	N. Y.	Seneca Lake and Erie Canal,	
Cayuga,	N. Y.	Geneva and Montezuma,	20
Chemung,	N. Y.	Elmira and Seneca Lake,	23
Morris,	N. J.	Easton, Pa., and Jersey City, opposite N. Y.	101
Delaware and Raritan,	N. J.	New Brunswick and Bordentown,	42
Delaware Canal,	Pa.	Bristol and Easton,	60
Lehigh,	Pa.	Easton and White's Haven,	66
Schuylkill,	Pa.	Philadelphia and Port Carbon,	108
Little Schuylkill,	Pa.	Port Clinton and Tamaqua,	20
Union,	Pa.	Reading at Middletown,	82
Pennsylvania,	Pa.	Columbia and Pittsburg,	312
Susquehanna division.	Pa.	Juniata and Northumberland,	39
West Branch,	Pa.	Northumberland and Dunstown,	66
North Branch,	Pa.	Northumberland and Lackawana,	76
Beaver division,	Pa.	Beaver and Mercer county,	30
French Creek division	Pa.	Franklin and Erie,	46
Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal,	Pa. and O.	Beaver River and Akron,	82
Sandy and Beaver,	Pa. and O.	Beaver and Bolivar,	73
Chesapeake and Delaware,	Del. and Md.	Delaware and Elk R,	14
Chesapeake and Ohio,	Md.	Georgetown and Cumberland,	186
Dismal Swamp,	Va. and N.C.	Portsmouth and New Lebanon,	23
James River,	Va.	Richmond and Lynchburg,	150
Santee,	S. C.	Santee and Cooper's River,	22
Savannah and Alatamaha,	Ga.	Savannah and Alatamaha River,	60
Brunswick,	Ga.	Brunswick and Alatamaha River,	12
Muscle Shoals,	Aa.	Round the Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee River,	37
Lafourche,	La.	New Orleans and La Fourche R,	85
Miami,	O.	Cincinnati and Maumee,	265
Ohio and Erie,	O.	Portsmouth and Cleveland,	306
Wabash and Erie,	Ind. and O.	Lafayette and mouth of the Maumee	
White Water,	Ind.	Illinois River and Lake Michigan	110
Illinois and Chicago,	Il.		76
			96

INDIAN WARRIORS NEAR THE WESTERN FRONTIER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Estimated number of warriors belonging to tribes removed by government west of Missouri and Arkansas,	16,310
Estimated number of warriors belonging to indigenous tribes located immediately west of the said states,	1,544
Estimated number of warriors of indigenous tribes within striking distance of the western frontier,	43,385
	61,239

LIST OF  
MINISTERS, CONSULS,  
AND OTHER DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS,  
OF  
THE UNITED STATES,  
IN  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*April 1, 1840.*

LIST OF MINISTERS, CONSULS, AND OTHER DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND OF THE PLACES OF THEIR RESIDENCE.

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BRITISH DOMINIONS.

ENGLAND.

Andrew Stevenson,	-	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,	-	London.
Benjamin Rush,	-	Secretary of Legation,	-	Do.
Thomas Aspinwall,	-	Consul,	-	London.
Albert Davy,	-	do.	-	Kingston-upon-Hull.
Francis B. Ogden,	-	do.	-	Liverpool.
Thomas Dennison,	-	do.	-	Bristol.
Robert W. Fox,	-	do.	-	Falmouth.
Thomas Were Fox,	-	do.	-	Plymouth.
Robert R. Hunter,	-	do.	-	Cowes, [Isle of Wight.]

SCOTLAND.

Robert Grieve,	-	Consul,	-	Leith, [port of Edinburgh.]
Edward Baxter,	-	do.	-	Dundee.
Alexander Thomson,	-	do.	-	Glasgow.

IRELAND.

Thomas Wilson,	-	Consul,	-	Dublin.
Thomas William Gilpin,	-	do.	-	Belfast.
James Corscaden	-	do.	-	Londonderry.
John Murphy,	-	do.	-	Cork.
Thomas M. Persse,	-	do.	-	Galway.

IN AND NEAR EUROPE, AND AFRICA.

Horatio Sprague,	-	Consul,	-	Gibraltar.
William W. Andrews,	-	do.	-	Island of Malta.
William Carroll,	-	Commercial Agent,	-	Island of St. Helena.
Isaac Chase,	-	Consul,	-	Cape-town [Cape of Good Hope.]
W. H. H. Griffiths,	-	Commercial Agent,	-	Port-Louis, [Mauritius or Isle of France.]

## NORTH AMERICA.

Thomas Leavitt, - - -	Consul,	- - -	-	St. Johns, [New Brunswick.]
John Morrow, - - -	do.	- - -	-	Halifax, [Nova Scotia.]
James Primrose, - - -	do.	- - -	-	Pictou, [do.]
John I. D'Wolf, - - -	do.	- - -	-	Sydney, [do.]

## WEST INDIES.

William Tudor Tucker, -	Consul,	- - -	-	Bermuda.
John F. Bacon, - - -	do.	- - -	-	Nassau, [Bahama Islands.]
John Arthur, - - -	do.	- - -	-	Turk's Island.
Robert Munroe Harrison, -	do.	- - -	-	Kingston, [Jamaica.]
John Haly, -	Commercial Agent,	- - -	-	St. Christopher and Antigua.
	do.	- - -	-	Barbadoes.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

Moses Benjamin, -	Consul,	- - -	-	Demerara, [British Guiana.]
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## AUSTRALIA.

James H. Williams, -	Consul,	- - -	-	Sidney, [New S. Wales.]
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## EAST INDIES.

Philemon S. Parker, -	Consul,	- - -	-	Bombay.
Joseph Balestier, -	do.	- - -	-	Singapore.

## RUSSIA.

Churchill C. Cambreling	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,	do.	St. Petersburg.
William W. Chew, -	Secretary of Legation,	-	do.

## ON THE BALTIMORE SEA.

Abraham P. Gibson, -	Consul,	- - -	-	St. Petersburg.
Alexander Schwartz, -	do.	- - -	-	Riga.
Edmund Brandt, -	do.	- - -	-	Archangel.

## ON THE BLACK SEA.

John Ralli, - - -	Consul,	- - -	-	Odessa.
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## FRENCH DOMINIONS.

## FRANCE.

Lewis Cass - - -	Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary.	do.	Paris.
Henry Ledyard, - - -	Secretary of Legation.	-	do.

Daniel Brent, - - -	Consul,	- - -	-	Paris.
Samuel Allinson, - - -	do.	- - -	-	Lyons.

## PORTS ON THE ATLANTIC.

Reuben G. Beasley, -	Consul	- - -	-	Havre.
Nathan Haley, -	do.	- - -	-	Nantes.
Henry P. Van Bibber, -	do.	- - -	-	La Rochelle
George Strobel, -	do.	- - -	-	Bordeaux.

## PORTS ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Daniel C. Croxall, - - -	Consul,	- - -	-	Cette.
	do.	- - -	-	Marseilles.

## WEST INDIES.

Felix H. Suau -	Consul,	- - -	-	Pointe-a-Pitre, [Guadeloupe.]
Philip A. de Creny, -	do.	- - -	-	St. Pierre, [Martinique.]

## AFRICA.

Francis La Crouts, -	Consul,	- - -	-	Algiers.
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## SPANISH DOMINIONS.

## SPAIN.

Arthur Middleton, Jun.		{ Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. }	Madrid.
		Secretary of Legation.	do.
Maximo de Aguirre,	-	Consul,	Bilbao.
Alexander Burton,	-	do.	Cadiz.
George Read,	-	do.	Malaga.
Joseph Borras,	-	do.	Barcelona.
Obadiah Rich,	-	do.	Port Mahon, [Island of Minorca.]
CUBA.			
Nicholas P. Trist,	-	Consul,	Havana.
Daniel W. Courts,	-	do.	Matanzas.
Hiram P. Hastings,	-	do.	Trinidad de Cuba.
Michael Mahon,	-	do.	Sant-iago de Cuba.
PUERTO RICO.			
James C. Gallaher,	-	Consul,	Ponce.
John O. Bradford,	-	do.	San Juan or St. Johns.
Richard J. Offley,	-	do.	Mayaguez.
William H. Tracy,	-	do.	Guayama
OTHER SPANISH ISLANDS.			
Joseph Cullen,	-	Consul,	Teneriffe, [Canary.]
Henry P. Sturgis,	-	do.	Manilla. [Philippine.]

## PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

## PORTUGAL.

Edward Kavanagh,	-	Chargé d'Affaires,	-	Lisbon.
Israel P. Hutchinson,	-	Consul,	-	Lisbon.
William H. Vesey,	-	do.	-	St. Ubes, or Setuval.
PORTUGUESE ISLANDS.				
Charles W. Dabney,	-	Consul,	-	Fayal, [Azores.]
John H. March,	-	do.	-	Funchal, [Madeira.]
Ferdinand Gardner,	-	do.	-	St. Jago, [Cape Verd.]

## BELGIUM.

Virgil Maxcy,	-	Chargé d'Affaires,	-	Brussels.
Thomas H. Barker,	-	Consul,	-	Antwerp.

## DOMINIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

## HOLLAND.

Harmanus Bleeker,	-	Chargé d'Affaires,	-	Hague.
John W. Vandenbroek,	-	Consul,	-	Amsterdam.
John Wambersie,	-	do.	-	Rotterdam.
COLONIES OF THE NETHERLANDS.				
Thomas Trask,	-	Consul,	-	Paramaribo, [Surinam, South America.]
Jacob H. D'Meza,	-	do.	-	Curaçao, [W. I. Island.]
Owen M. Roberts,	-	do.	-	Batavia, [Java, East India Island.]

## DANISH DOMINIONS.

## DENMARK.

Jonathan F. Woodside,		Chargé d'Affaires,	-	Copenhagen.
Charles F. Ryan,	-	Consul,	-	Copenhagen.
Edmund L. Raynals	-	do.	-	Elsineur.

George P. Todsen,	-	do.	-	Altona.
David Rogers,	-	Consul,	-	St. Croix, or Santa Cruz.

## WEST INDIES.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Christopher Hughes,	-	Chargé d'Affaires,	-	-	Stockholm.
Charles D. Arfwedson,	-	Consul,	-	-	Stockholm.
C. A. Murray,	-	do.	-	-	Gothenburg.
Helmich Janson,	-	do.	-	-	Bergen.

## PRUSSIA.

Henry Wheaton,	-	{ Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	{	Berlin.	
Theodore S. Fay,	-	Secretary of Legation,	-	do.	
Arnold Halbach,	-	Consul,	-	-	Berlin.
William T. Simons	-	do.	-	-	Elberfeld.
Frederick Schillow,	-	do.	-	-	Stettin.

## AUSTRIA.

Henry A. Muhlenberg,	-	{ Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	{	Vienna.	
John R. Clay,	-	Secretary of Legation,	-	do.	
J. G. Schwarz,	-	Consul,	-	-	do.
George Moore,	-	do.	-	-	Trieste.
Albert Dabadie,	-	do.	-	-	Venice.

## HANOVER.

Gerhard W. Abeken,	-	Consul,	-	-	Emden.
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## SAXONY.

John G. Flugel,	-	Consul,	-	-	Dresden.
		do.	-	-	Leipsick.

## BAVARIA.

Robert de Ruedorffer,	-	Consul,	-	-	Munich.
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## GRAND-DUCHY OF HESSE.

Charles Graebe,	-	Consul,	-	-	Cassel.
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## GRAND-DUCHY OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Christian F. Schultz,	-	Consul,	-	-	Rostock.
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## HANSEATIC or FREE CITIES.

John Cathbert,	-	Consul,	-	-	Hamburg.
Marcus Derkhem,	-	do.	-	-	Bremen.
Ernest Schwendler,	-	do.	-	-	Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

## SWITZERLAND.

Stephen Powers	-	Consul,	-	-	Basil or Basle.
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## SARDINIAN STATES.

Victor A. Sasserno,	-	Consul,	-	-	Genoa.
		do	-	-	Nice.

## TUSCANY.

Thomas Appleton.	-	Consul,	-	-	Leghorn.
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## PONTIFICAL STATES.

George W. Greene,	-	Consul,	-	-	Rome.
James E. Freeman,	-	do.	-	-	Ancona.

## KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

Enos T. Throop,	-	Chargé d'Affaires,	-	-	Naples.
Alexander Hammett,	-	Consul,	-	-	Naples.
John M. Marston,	-	do.	-	-	Palermo, [Sicily.]
John L. Payson,	-	do.	-	-	Messina, [do.]

## TURKISH DOMINIONS.

David Porter,	-	Minister Resident,	-	-	Constantinople.
John P. Brown,	-	Dragoman	-	-	do.
George A. Porter,	-	Consul,	-	-	Constantinople.
David W. Offley,	-	do.	-	-	Smyrna.
Nicholas Luca Perick,	-	do.	-	-	Brousa.
W. B. Llewellyn,	-	do.	-	-	Salonica.
	-	do.	-	-	Isle of Stancio or Cos.
Marino de Mattei,	-	do.	-	-	Isle of Cyprus.

## PLACES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

George R. Gliddon,	-	Consul,	-	-	Cairo, [Egypt.]
John Gliddon,	-	do.	-	-	Alexandria. [do.]
A. Durighello,	-	do.	-	-	Aleppo. Said.]
Jasper Chasseaud,	-	do.	-	-	Beirut, Damascus, and
Vincent Rosa,	-	do.	-	-	Candia, [Isle of Candia.]
D. Bonnal,	-	do.	-	-	Canea, [do.]

## GREECE.

Gregory A. Perdicaris,	-	Consul,	-	-	Athens.
James Wilkin,	-	do.	-	-	Isle of Syra.

## BARBARY STATES.

Thomas N. Carr.	-	Consul,	-	-	Tangiers, [Morocco.]
Samuel D. Head,	-	do.	-	-	Tunis, [Tunis.]
Daniel S. Macauley,	-	do.	-	-	Tripoli, [Tripoli.]

## DOMINIONS OF THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.

Richard P. Waters,	-	Consul,	-	-	Muscat.
	-	do.	-	-	Island of Zanzibar, [near the east coast of Africa.]

## CHINA.

Peter W. Snow,	-	Consul,	-	-	Canton.
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## INDEPENDENT PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Samuel R. Blackler.	-	Consul,	-	-	Otaheite, [Society Islands.]
Peter A. Brinsmade	-	Commercial Agent,	-	-	Woahoo, [Sandwich Isl.]
James R. Clendon,	-	Consul,	-	-	Bay of Islands, [New Zealand.]

## HAYTI or SAN DOMINGO.

Ralph Higinbotham,	-	Commercial Agent,	-	-	Aux Cayes.
Benjamin E Viall,	-	do.	-	-	Cape Haytien.

## REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

George H. Flood,	-	Chargé d'Affaires,	-	-	Austin.
	-	Consul,	-	-	Velasco.
Elisha A. Rhodes,	-	do.	-	-	Galveston.
Young I. Porter,	-	do.	-	-	Brazoria.
Charles S. Wallack.	-	do.	-	-	Matagorda.

## MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Powhatan Ellis,	-	{ Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, §		Mexico.
Thomas H. Ellis,	-	Secretary of Legation,	-	do.

William D. Jones,	-	Consul,	-	-	-	Mexico.
John S. Langham,	-	do.	-	-	-	Chihuahua.
Manuel Alvarez,	-	do.	-	-	-	Santa Fé.

**ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE.**

George W. Montgomery,	-	Consul,	-	-	-	Tampico or Santa Anna de Matamoras, [Tamaulipas.]
Daniel W. Smith,	-	do.	-	-	-	Vera Cruz and Alvarado.
Marmaduke Burrough,	-	do.	-	-	-	Tabasco.
Henry E. Coleman,	-	do.	-	-	-	Laguna, [Carmen Island.]
Charles Russell,	-	do.	-	-	-	Campeaché.
John Louis M'Gregor,	-	do.	-	-	-	

**ON THE PACIFIC SIDE.**

Jonathan P. Gilliam,	-	Consul	-	-	-	Monterey.
John Parrott,	-	do.	-	-	-	Mazatlan.
José Maria Castanos,	-	do.	-	-	-	San Blas.

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**

Stephen H. Weems,	-	Consul,	-	-	-	Guatemala, [Pacific side.]
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**NEW GRANADA.**

James Semple,	-	Chargé d'Affaires,	-	-	-	Bogota.
Thomas W. Robeson,	-	Consul,	-	-	-	Santa Martha.
Ferdinand E. Hassler,	-	Consul,	-	-	-	Panama.

**VENEZUELA.**

John G. A. Williamson,		Chargé d'Affaires,	-	-	-	Caraccas.
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William J. Dubs,	-	Consul,	-	-	-	Maracaibo.
Franklin Litchfield,	-	do.	-	-	-	Puerto Cabello.
Benjamin Renshaw,	-	do.	-	-	-	Laguayra.

**EQUATOR.**

Seth Sweetzer,	-	Consul,	-	-	-	Guayaquil.
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**BRAZIL.**

William Hunter,	-	Chargé d'Affaires,	-	-	-	Rio de Janeiro.
Charles B. Allen,	-	Consul,	-	-	-	Maranham Island.
Charles J. Smith,	-	do.	-	-	-	Para.
Joseph Ray,	-	do.	-	-	-	Pernambuco.
George W. Slacum,	-	do.	-	-	-	Rio de Janeiro.
George Black,	-	do.	-	-	-	Santos.
Lemuel Wells,	-	do.	-	-	-	St. Catharine's Island.
John C. Pedrick,	-	do.	-	-	-	Rio Grande.

**URUGUAY or CISPLATINE REPUBLIC.**

Robert M. Hamilton,	-	Consul,	-	-	-	Montevideo.
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**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC or BUENOS AYRES.**

Alfred M. Slade,	-	Consul,	-	-	-	Buenos Ayres.
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**CHILE.**

Richard Pollard,	-	Chargé d'Affaires,	-	-	-	Sant-Iago.
George G. Hobson,	-	Consul,	-	-	-	Valparaiso,
Paul H. Delano,	-	Acting do.	-	-	-	Taleahuano.

Samuel F. Haviland, - do. - - - Coquimbo.

**PERU**

James C. Pickett,	-	Chargé d'Affaires,	-	-	-	Lima.
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Edwin Bartlet,	-	Consul,	-	-	-	Lima.
Alexander Ruden, Jun.	-	do.	-	-	-	Paita.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

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### M A I N E .

THE recent agitation of the public mind, growing out of the unsettled boundary question in this state, has given to Maine an unusual degree of interest. Great Britain claims about one third of the whole surface of this state, upon the ostensible plea, that she is rightfully entitled to it by virtue of treaty to that effect, but doubtless, in reality, that she may secure a direct land communication between her provinces on the Atlantic and the Canadas; and evidently, as it is believed, in contravention of former treaties on this subject.

Lumber constitutes one of the principal productions of the state. The value of lumber cut and sawed annually, is estimated at ten millions of dollars; the yearly value of wool grown, is about two millions; that of lime manufactured in the state, one million; annual value of manufactures, ten millions; upward of fifty thousand tons of shipping are annually built.

There is in the valley of the Kennebec a fine wheat tract. Besides lumber, lime, and wool, beef, pork, butter, pot and pearl ashes, dried and pickled fish, hay, marble, firewood, &c. are exported. The constitution amply provides for the support of public schools, and for the encouragement and endowment of academies, colleges, and seminaries of learning.

### N E W H A M P S H I R E .

There is a great variety of soil in this state, much of it may be said to be fertile, but perhaps generally better adapted to grazing than tillage. Agricultural pursuits constitute chiefly the occupation of the inhabitants; and horses and cattle, beef, pork, butter, cheese, lumber, fish, pot and pearl ashes, &c., are largely exported. The state yields a very fine granite, which is extensively quarried, and affords an excellent material for building. There are some large manufacturing establishments, chiefly in the southern part of the state. Portsmouth has one of the finest harbors in the world, affording forty feet of water at low tide, easily accessible, and completely landlocked. Common schools are established by law throughout the state.

## V E R M O N T.

A large proportion of the soil in this state is fertile, and fitted to the various purposes of agriculture; and this is the chief employment of the inhabitants. Iron is found in great abundance, and is extensively wrought; also marble of good quality is quarried and carried out of the state. Horses and mules are sent from this to other states, and to the West Indies. A number of cotton manufactories are in operation. Domestic fabrics of linen and woollen are made in almost every family. In the state a council of censors is chosen once every seven years, for the term of one year, by the popular vote. It is their duty to examine whether there have been any violations of the Constitution, and whether the legislative and executive branches have done their duty, and also to propose any alterations in the Constitution. Towns are divided into districts, each of which is required by law to support a school at least three months during the year.

## M A S S A C H U S E T T S.

This is, indeed, a noble state; and taken as a whole, the best cultivated state in the Union. Its legislature and agricultural societies have made great efforts to encourage a skilful and thrifty husbandry; but its most important branches of productive industry are the fisheries, navigation, commerce, and manufactures. The shipping belonging to this state amounts to about half a million of tons, being greater than that of any other state, and nearly one third of the whole tonnage of the country. In this state the first blood was shed in resisting the oppressive acts of the mother country, and which ultimately led to the triumphant achievement of American Independence—and being noted as it is for its extraordinary attention to the education of its citizens, will doubtless be the last to submit to oppression from any other quarter.

## R H O D E I S L A N D.

This, although the smallest state in the Union, is not less noted for the enterprise, intelligence, patriotism, and sound morals of its citizens, than are the larger states of the confederacy—the climate healthy as that of any part of America. Commerce, the fisheries, and manufactures, rather than agriculture, constitute the principal occupation of its inhabitants. The annual value of imports is upward of half a million of dollars, principally derived from the whale fishery. Here are some large cotton and woollen mills, bleacheries, calico-print works, iron foundries, machine shops, tanneries, &c.—a silk manufactory in Providence—and lace is made in Newport. In fact, no state in the Union has so large a proportion of its population and capital employed in manufactories as Rhode Island. Ten thousand dollars a year is appropriated by the state for the support of common schools. There are in the state three hundred and twenty-three free schools, with nearly twenty thousand pupils.

## C O N N E C T I C U T.

Soil generally productive, but not highly fertile, being better adapted to grazing than tillage. Fine rich meadows, however, adorn its rivers, particularly on the Connecticut and Housatonic. The farmers of this state are distinguished for their skill and industry, and much care has been bestowed upon the cultivation of the land; it resembles, in many parts, a well cultivated garden. Considerable attention has been paid to the cultivation of the mulberry tree; and the breeding of silk-worms successfully prosecuted. The fisheries are carried on with enterprize, and some fifteen thousand tons of shipping employed in the whaling business. The manufactures are of great value, but being principally in the hands of the people, there are few large establishments. The income from the common school fund (about two millions of dollars) is appropriated to that highly important object, the education of its children.

## N E W Y O R K.

Appropriately denominated the "Empire State," being the most flourishing, wealthy, and populous of the Union. Unsurpassed in the natural advantages of its soil, internal navigation, and easy access to the sea, public works, executed on a scale of imperial grandeur, it exhibits one of those amazing examples of growth and prosperity that are seen nowhere on the globe, beyond our own borders. To describe the varied beauties of its diversified scenery, its inexhaustible mineral resources, the extent of its agricultural productions, its numerous and flourishing manufactories, its magnificent public works, its great commercial operations, (New York city being after London the greatest commercial emporium in the world) its noble institutions liberally endowed, and established for the promotion of the fine and useful arts and sciences, its ample provision for the moral culture of its inhabitants, its generous contributions towards ameliorating the condition of the helpless and destitute, the general intelligence, and enterprising public spirit of its citizens, would require a volume of no ordinary dimensions. In illustration of this last particular, it may be stated that the great fire of December, 1835, destroyed six hundred and fifteen houses, and property to the amount of about eighteen millions, and that the buildings were mostly rebuilt within eight months after the event.

## N E W J E R S E Y.

A very considerable portion of this state, namely, that part extending from the Raritan and Trenton to Cape May, being a great sandy plain, is unadapted to the prominent agricultural staples of wheat, &c. Its extensive pine forests, however, afford supplies of fuel to the numerous furnaces of the state, and find a ready market in the large adjacent cities. Some tracts, moreover, are found to

produce abundance of fine fruit, particularly the peach, and vegetables, that yield a profitable return in the New York and Philadelphia markets. But the middle section is the most highly improved and wealthy part of the state. Valuable iron ores and other minerals abound in this state. Several thousand manufacturing establishments, of various kinds, are vigorously prosecuted. The value of the iron manufactures is estimated at nearly two millions of dollars annually. Many eminent men have gone forth from Nassau Hall, Princeton; and several high schools and academies adorn the state, but primary education has been too much neglected.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

The central position of this great state, its wealth, its natural resources, its grand artificial flues of communication, and its population, make it one of the most important in the Union, and have obtained for it the honorable distinction of being denominated the "Key Stone of the Arch." Like Virginia, it stretches quite across the great Appalachian system of mountains. Distinguished topographers have boldly asserted that it may be doubted whether a more widely diversified region exists on the face of the earth, than Pennsylvania, or one of similar area on which the vegetable and mineral productions are more numerous; and, it may be added, the climate of which is more congenial to health. Besides marble, which it produces of a beautiful variety and excellent texture, the state abounds with iron and anthracite coal in quantities literally inexhaustible. This highly favored state is, moreover, emphatically congenial to wheat, and admits a wide diversity of vegetable productions, embracing, in fact, (with the exception of rice) the entire catalogue of cerealia cultivated in the United States. Manufactures are also carried on in great variety and extent, many of which are of superior excellence. Improvements for internal intercommunication have been executed on a grand scale, extending over broad and rapid rivers, through rugged defiles, and over lofty mountains. Pennsylvania has the honor of having constructed the first turnpike in the United States. Philadelphia, the most regularly laid out, and handsomely built city in the world, is second only to New York in population, and while it is inferior only to that city and Boston (on this continent) in commerce, it yields to none in the Union in the wealth, enterprise, and intelligence of its citizens. Time would fail to describe the number and excellence of its literary and benevolent institutions. Free schools abound in the city, and the legislature in its wisdom has not very long since perceived the importance and propriety of extending them throughout the state. There are nine hundred and thirty-three school districts, of these, eight hundred and forty have accepted the provisions of the law for their support. During the past year, there were in these accepting districts, three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight male teachers, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four female teachers, five thousand two hundred and sixty-nine schools, one hundred and twenty-seven thou-

sand, six hundred and seventy-seven male scholars, one hundred and six thousand and forty-two females. Among the distinguished citizens of this state, who have long labored to establish the common or free school system, perhaps no name stands so conspicuously pre-eminent as that of Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., whose consistent, able, and persevering efforts in this noble cause, have justly entitled him to the esteem and admiration of his fellow-citizens.

### D E L A W A R E.

Delaware, after Rhode Island, is the smallest state in the Union; and in point of population, inferior to that state, sending but one member to lower house of Congress. The more northern parts of the state are slightly undulating, but it becomes almost a perfect level towards the ocean. The soil is generally thin and marshy, but in some places the land is rich, and well adapted to the productions of wheat, which may be said to constitute the staple commodity of the state. There were in the state, in 1833, some fifteen or twenty cotton mills, besides machine shops, foundries, woollen manufactures, paper mills, two powder mills, producing upward of a million of pounds, twenty quercitron mills, seventy-two flour mills, producing upward of one hundred and thirty thousand barrels of flour and Indian corn meal per annum; some forty or fifty saw mills, &c., and Wilmington has several ships engaged in the whale fishery. The state is divided into school districts, which are authorized to lay a tax for the support of free schools. The number of school districts is one hundred and thirty-three.

### M A R Y L A N D.

This state being completely, though irregularly, divided in nearly its entire length, by the famous Chesapeake Bay, presents in what may be termed its ground plan, a very unique and singular appearance. That section of the state lying east of this great estuary, and usually denominated the "Eastern Shore," consists, for the most part, of an extensive sandy and clayey level. It is, however, by no means unproductive; Indian corn and wheat being the agricultural staples. The same articles, with tobacco, are the staples of the western section; the soil of which is generally non-productive, and its broad, moist valleys, forming fertile meadows, and luxuriant pastures; great quantities of flour, and Indian corn meal are annually exported from this state. An abundance of valuable minerals is also found, particularly the iron and other ores, yielding metal of excellent quality. Manufactures are carried on to a very considerable extent. The herring and shad fisheries constitute an important article of trade, and yield a valuable return. Commerce is extensive, the shipping amounting to about one hundred thousand tons. The superiority of the Baltimore naval architecture, particularly as applied to vessels of smaller construction, has long been proverbial. The enterprise of the citizens of Maryland is conspicuously exhibit-

ed in its magnificent public works, most of which are on a gigantic scale. Various scientific and literary institutions flourish in this state ; colleges, academies, and high schools are fostered by liberal appropriation, and considerable provision has been made for the education of indigent children.

### VIRGINIA.

This state, covering an area greater than that of England, is "the largest and most central state in the Union ; and being perhaps the most varied in her productions, the richest in natural resources, blessed with a most happy climate, abundantly supplied with noble channels of communication, exhibiting over her spacious bosom a pleasant interchange of the wildest and most lovely scenes, Virginia seems to possess within herself the elements of an empire. Nor to the American heart are the historical associations connected with the "Old Dominion," as she is fondly called by her children, of less interest ; here the first English colony in America was planted. Virginia disputes the honor with Massachusetts, of having given the first impetus to the ball of the revolution. She gave birth to the Father of his Country ; and his mortal remains repose in her soil. Professor W. B. Rogers's "Geological Reconnoisance," demonstrates the mineral wealth of this state to be boundless ; and the citizens are beginning to realize now, more than formerly, the great importance of bringing forth these hidden treasures from the bowels of the earth. The hydro-sulphurous springs of Virginia have been long celebrated ; their efficacy in cases resulting from derangement of the liver, and want of function of this organ and the stomach, is, perhaps, unsurpassed by any in the world. And the Warm and Hot Springs, also found here, are not less salutary in rheumatic and cutaneous diseases. Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco, are the principal agricultural productions, and cotton is raised in the southeastern counties to an extent of some three hundred and fifty thousand bales per annum. There are valuable public works for facilitating the intercommunication between the different parts of the state. Primary schools for instructing poor children are in part supported by the literary fund of the state.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina, in its whole width, for about sixty miles from the sea, is generally a dead level, supposed at no great distance of time to have been covered by water, and is varied only by occasional springs in the immense forests with which it is covered. But beyond this a beautiful country is seen stretching west, of a fertile soil, and adorned with forests and lofty trees. The soil and productions of the hilly country are nearly the same as in the northern states, Orchard fruits are produced in abundance, particularly the apple, and peach. Grain is cultivated to some extent, and cotton is raised in considerable quantities ; the cotton crop is about thirty-five thou-

sand bales. Some valuable mineral productions abound in this state, particularly gold and iron. A mint for the coinage of gold has been erected, and is in operation in this state. The pine forests which cover nearly the whole of the eastern part of the state, yield not only much lumber for exportation, but nearly all the resinous matter used in ship building in the country. No system of general education has been adopted.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

This state, for one hundred miles from the sea, presents a forest of pitch-pine, varied only with occasional swampy tracts. Beyond this is what is called the Middle Country, consisting, for the most part of low, sandy hills, of an undulating appearance. Still farther westward, the country gradually ascends, exhibiting a beautiful alternation of hill and dale, interspersed with extensive forests and watered by pleasant streams. Gold and iron ore are found in the western section of the state, and have yielded some valuable returns; but the mineral resources of the state are, on the whole, inconsiderable. Cotton and rice are the agricultural staples; these great staples are very extensively cultivated, the cotton crop being about sixty-six million pounds; and the annual exports of rice from the United States, which are chiefly from this state, amount to nearly two hundred thousand tierces. There are no manufactures of any importance in South Carolina, but the commerce of the state is necessarily extensive, the exports, including large quantities of the productions of Georgia and North Carolina. The shipping belonging to the state is disproportionate to the extent of its commerce; the foreign and coasting trade being mostly in the hands of foreigners and northern ship owners. Measures, however, have recently been adopted by a convention of delegates from several southern states, for augmenting this branch of commercial investment, and for encouraging the direct importations of their own merchants. Several useful canals have been constructed, but of no great extent. A railroad leading from Charleston to Hamburgh, opposite Savannah, one hundred and thirty-five miles, has been some time completed. Another great work is now being constructed, at an estimated cost of ten millions of dollars, (the Charleston and Cincinnati railroad,) whole distance six hundred miles. Extensive means have been created for the education of poor children, both by the state, and various benevolent institutions.

### GEORGIA.

Georgia, in point of dimensions, is exceeded only by Virginia and Missouri, and although the last settled of the Atlantic colonies, has been surpassed in prosperity and rapidity of growth by none of the eastern states except New York. This state, like the Carolinas, has extensive swamps, but large portions of it are blessed with a strong productive soil, and a mild and healthy climate, and is represented

as "being everywhere fertile and delightful; continually replenished by innumerable rivulets, either coursing about the fragrant hills, or springing from the rocky precipices, and forming many cascades; the coolness and purity of whose waters invigorate the air of this otherwise hot and sultry climate." Its mineral resources are very imperfectly known. No systematic mining operations are carried on, although copper and iron have been found. Gold is the most valuable mineral yet produced. The sulphurous springs in Butts county are much resorted to for their efficacy in cutaneous and rheumatic affections. The great agricultural staples are cotton and rice; the other exports are tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber. The value of exports amounts to about eight millions of dollars annually. Of imports not much over half a million. A canal from the Savannah to the Ogeechee, is the only artificial channel of navigation. Railroads have been constructed to some considerable extent. The income of a poor school fund is divided among the counties, but there is no system of common education.

### A L A B A M A.

The northern part of this state is somewhat mountainous, being traversed by the Appalachian chain, yet for the most part pleasantly diversified. The central and southern sections assume a more level surface, consisting of some extensive plains and pine barrens, interspersed with alluvial river bottom, of great fertility. Cotton is the great agricultural staple; the crop exceeding four hundred thousand bales. Fruits flourish abundantly. Bituminous coal and iron ore abound, and of an excellent quality: several forges on the Catawba are in operation. The mineral resources, however, of the state, have never been carefully explored. The enterprise of this youthful state has been manifested, by the construction of several important useful works for intercommunication. Its growth has been extremely rapid. Mobile is a flourishing commercial town; an idea may be formed of its advancement by a knowledge of the fact, that in 1830 the population of Mobile was three thousand, four hundred; in 1835, five thousand, three hundred; and by the census taken last year, it was found to be nearly fifteen thousand. The exports of Mobile this year, amount to upwards of seventeen millions of dollars. Ample means are provided in this state for the encouragement and promotion of learning, and for the gratuitous education of indigent children.

### M I S S I S S I P P I.

There are no mountains within the limits of this state, but numerous ranges of hills of moderate elevation, give to greater part of the surface an undulating and diversified character. The eastern border is characterized by an extensive region of swamps, subject to annual inundations. There is one tract between the Mississippi and Yazoo one hundred miles in length, by fifty in breadth, that is an-

nually overflowed. The state contains a great number of running streams, and much excellent land exists along these streams throughout the whole state. Tobacco and indigo were formerly the staples of Mississippi, but cotton at present is the chief production of the state; the crop is about three hundred and twenty-five thousand bales. Some works of magnitude have been completed for facilitating the transportation of the bulky staple of the state. The population of Mississippi has increased with astonishing rapidity. By act of Congress, one section of six hundred and forty acres of the public lands, in each township, was reserved for the support of common schools in the township; the state has also a literary fund devoted to the same purpose.

### L O U I S I A N A .

Perhaps it would be difficult to find on earth, a continuous tract of equal extent, presenting a greater diversity than Louisiana. Within its limits are included all the varieties, from the most recent, and still periodically inundated alluvium, to hills approaching the magnitude of mountains; every quality of soil, from the most productive to the most sterile, and from unwooded plains to dense forests. A large extent of country in this state is annually overflowed by the Mississippi. The staples are cotton and sugar; the latter is produced only in the southern part of the state, and affords a crop of about one hundred thousand hogsheads; cotton is cultivated wherever the soil is suitable; the crop amounts to upward of two hundred thousand bales. Rice, maize, tobacco, and indigo are also produced. Lumber is also cut for exportation; and tar, pitch, and turpentine are prepared. Herds of cattle and horses are grazed on the fine pastures of the prairies. A number of valuable railroads have been constructed in the state. New Orleans is the principal city in the United States southwest of Baltimore; and is the third commercial mart in the Union. Valuable public lands have been reserved in Louisiana for the creation of a school fund; and some considerable attempts have been made to provide for the education of poor children.

### O H I O .

The steady onward course of this noble and interesting state, has furnished ample scope for the topographer's pen. The rapid growth of its population has never been paralleled. In the census of 1800, it ranked in the number of its inhabitants, the eighteenth state in the Union; in 1830, the fourth; and in the census to be taken this year, it will doubtless take precedence of Virginia in this respect: thus making it, in population, inferior only to New York and Pennsylvania. The soil is generally fertile, and highly productive. Indian corn and wheat are staples raised with much ease, and in great abundance. Rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes, &c., and all manner of garden vegetables, are cultivated to great perfection. Fruits, of almost every variety, are very plentifully produced. Swine

is so great a staple, that Cincinnati has been denominated "the pork market of the world." Immense droves of fat cattle are sent from this to the eastern and southern states. The tobacco crop is estimated at some thirty thousand hogsheads. Numerous and important manufactures are successfully carried on. Coal is found in great quantities in the eastern parts. The public works are of a character and magnitude to strike us with surprise, when we consider the infancy of the state. A system of general education has been organized, but is not yet in efficient operation throughout the state.

## INDIANA.

The soil of this state is generally productive, and most of it highly fertile. Much excellent timber abounds, interspersed with beautiful prairies. The agricultural exports are beef, pork, cattle, horses, swine, Indian corn, tobacco, &c. The climate healthy and pleasant. Very considerable commercial advantages are enjoyed by this state, both by its position, and the numerous navigable streams that flow through it. Public works of internal improvement have been constructed on a scale commensurate with their great importance to the prosperity of the state. Some twenty-one millions of dollars have been appropriated to this purpose the present year. The tide of emigration has steadily flowed into this state for some ten or fifteen years past; and its population has, consequently, increased with great rapidity. In the census of 1800, it numbered two thousand, six hundred and forty-one inhabitants; it is now estimated to contain but little short of one million. A reservation of public lands, for the support of common schools in this state, has been made by Congress, similar to those of the other new states. The constitution of Indiana contains the following important provision respecting general education: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis, and equally open to all." Circumstances, however, have not yet permitted this noble clause to have a practical effect.

## ILLINOIS.

Perhaps no state in the Union offers greater inducements to the immigrant than Illinois. The land is admirably adapted to all the purposes of the agriculturist, and, in many important tracts, is rich in the extreme. Seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre, is said to be an ordinary crop in these fine sections. Maize is the staple production of the state, and the average produce is fifty bushels to the acre. Wheat is also raised in large quantities, and yields flour of superior quality. Large herds of cattle are kept with little trouble; thousands of hogs are raised with very inconsiderable attention and expense. Coal is abundant in almost all parts of the state. In the northwestern part, where the soil is comparatively inferior, lead is

ound in exhaustless quantities. The amount of lead smelted in a single year, has exceeded thirteen million pounds, but the quantity now annually smelted, does not, perhaps, exceed half that amount. The same provision has been made by Congress for the support of public schools in this as in the other new states, but the scattered state of the population has as yet prevented a general system of public education from being carried into operation.

### KENTUCKY.

Though irregular and uneven in its surface, Kentucky is unsurpassed in point of fertility of soil. The region watered by the Licking, Kentucky, and Salt rivers, is justly described as the garden of the state; an epithet to which the exceeding beauty of its scenery, the great richness of the soil, and the fine springs and streams in which it abounds, amply entitles it. The state is bountifully supplied with noble rivers, and useful streams. Iron and salt are made in considerable quantities; and bituminous coal is widely diffused. Agriculture, however, is the general occupation of the inhabitants, and Indian corn, wheat, hemp, and tobacco, are the great staples of the state. Cotton is raised, but chiefly for home consumption. The fine pastures afford an ample range for cattle and horses, and many thousands of these are annually driven out of the state. Several prominent agriculturists have contributed largely toward improving the breed of the former, by the introduction of the Durham Short-horns: among these enterprising citizens the honorable Henry Clay stands pre-eminent. The spirit and bottom of Kentucky horses, have long been proverbial. Besides the staples above enumerated, salt beef and pork, bacon, butter, and cheese, are largely exported. Manufactures are of considerable value, and daily growing in importance. Some important works have been executed for the purpose of extending the facilities of transportation afforded by the natural channels. A railroad extends from Lexington to Louisville, ninety miles. Several excellent turnpike or M'Adamised roads have also been made. No system of popular education has been adopted in this state, but in many of the counties common schools are supported.

### TENNESSEE.

Tennessee is marked by bold features. "There can be nothing," says Mr. Flint, "of grand and imposing of scenery, nothing striking and picturesque in cascades and precipitous sides of mountains covered with woods, nothing romantic and delightful in deep and sheltered valleys, through which wind still and clear streams, which is not found in this state." If there is a greater proportion of land that is unfit for cultivation in Tennessee than in some other states, it has the advantage of possessing a soil of first rate quality in that which is cultivated. Agriculture forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Indian corn and cotton are the staples. Tobacco, hemp,

and wheat are also raised in considerable quantities. In East Tennessee grazing is much attended to, and great numbers of live stock are driven to the eastern markets. Some valuable minerals are produced, particularly iron and coal. The state has a school fund, the interest of which is distributed to such school districts as provide a school-house, but little has yet been done toward the establishment of a common school system throughout the state.

### MISSOURI.

In point of dimensions, this is the second state in the Union. After making ample deductions for inferior soil, ranges of barren hills, and large tracts of swamps, the state of Missouri contains a vast proportion of excellent farming land. Some cotton is raised, but tobacco is more extensively grown; and hemp, wheat, and Indian corn, and the other cereal grains are cultivated with success. Vast herds of cattle, horses, and swine are raised; the prairies affording excellent natural pastures. The business of raising cattle is almost reduced to the simple operation of turning them upon these prairies, and letting them fatten until the owners think proper to claim the tribute of their flesh. The mineral treasures are very great. The mineral districts are characterized by the abundance and richness of their lead. Iron is also found in inexhaustible quantities; likewise manganese, zinc, antimony, arsenic, plumbago, and other minerals of minor importance. The people, generally, are enterprizing, hardy, and industrious. The constitution of Missouri contains some salutary provisions for the especial benefit of slaves, granting them trial by jury, &c., but the common school system for the education of her indigent children, seems to have been overlooked.

### MICHIGAN.

In point of fertility this state is not surpassed by any tract of equal extent in the world; in the southern part, particularly, there are alluvial lands of great extent, with a rich vegetable mould, of from three to six feet in depth; and although the northern part is not so exuberantly fertile, yet it contains a large proportion of excellent land. Scattered over the surface, embosomed in beautiful groves, are numerous sheets of the most pure and limpid water, supplied by fountains, and bordered by clear, sandy shores. The constitution provides for a system of common schools, by which a school shall be kept up and supported in each school district, at least three months in every year; and as soon as the circumstances of the state will permit, shall provide for the establishment of libraries, one at least in each township.

### ARKANSAS.

This young state, though at present but thinly peopled, abounding with extensive swamps, and some sterile tracts, yet offers many attrac-

tions to emigrants. Much of its land being highly productive, and of extraordinary fertility. These attractions have not been without effect upon the minds of the immigrating multitudes, thousands of whom are annually swelling the population of this thriving and rapidly growing state. Cotton and maize are the staples. Lead, coal, salt, and iron abound. The country is admirably adapted to grazing. No system of common schools has as yet been adopted.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This is a territory ten miles square, and under the immediate government of Congress. It is divided into Washington and Alexandria counties, and contains the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. This district lies on both sides of the Potomac, one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth, and was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia in 1790. The seat of the general government was established within its limits in 1800. The city of Washington was laid out, under the superintendence of the man whose name it bears, in 1791. The plan of the city combines regularity with variety, and is adapted to the variations of the surface, so that the spaces allotted to public buildings, occupy commanding positions. The grand avenues are from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty feet wide, and are planted with trees; several of the largest unite at the hill on which the capitol is situated: these bear the names of the several states in the Union. Georgetown is about three miles west of the capitol, and is pleasantly situated, commanding a prospect of the river, neighboring city, and the diversified country in the vicinity. Alexandria is six miles below Washington, on the opposite side of the Potomac, and is a place of considerable commerce. The soil in the District is generally poor, but a portion of it is highly cultivated.

### FLORIDA TERRITORY.

Florida resembles the low country of the southern states; the surface being moderately uneven and barren, except along the banks of rivers and lakes, where it is very fertile. It is interspersed with numerous ponds, lakes, and rivers. The southern part of the peninsula is a mere marsh, and terminates at Cape Sable in heaps of sharp rocks. But a small portion of the country is under cultivation. Live oak timber, which is of great value in ship building, grows to a large size. The more fertile parts are well adapted to the production of cotton, tobacco, sugar, and corn; oranges, figs, dates, and pomegranates, are among its fruits. There are some two or three thousand Indians, who have been carrying on hostilities against the whites for several years past.

### WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

This territory formed, until the year 1836, the western division of Michigan territory. Number of square miles, three hundred thousand; population in 1830, three thousand, six hundred and thirty-

five ; in 1836, twenty-two thousand, three hundred and twenty. A large portion of this country is but little known, and is still in the occupancy of the Indians. It is yet thinly settled its great mineral resources, fertile soil, and fine climate are, however, attracting numerous emigrants. Lead, copper, and iron are found in great abundance.

### IOWA TERRITORY.

Iowa territory was organized by Congress in 1838. During the two preceding years it formed the western division of Wisconsin. The country so far as it has been explored, is beautiful in appearance, and of uncommon fertility of soil. Most luxuriant crops of corn, wheat, and oats, are produced. Lead, the principal mineral, is found in great abundance ; and the finest lead mines in the United States, are those worked in the vicinity of Dubuque. Coal, iron, and limestone also abound.

### INDIAN TERRITORY.

This territory is assigned by the United States government for the residence of those Indians who have emigrated or may emigrate from the eastern part of the Union. The atmosphere is salubrious, and the climate delightful. It contains coal, some lead and iron ore, and many saline springs, suitable for the manufacturing of salt. The most serious defect is the want of timber. The Indians devote considerable time to agriculture. About five hundred bales of cotton were raised by the Choctaws in 1835. Number of square miles, two hundred and forty thousand.

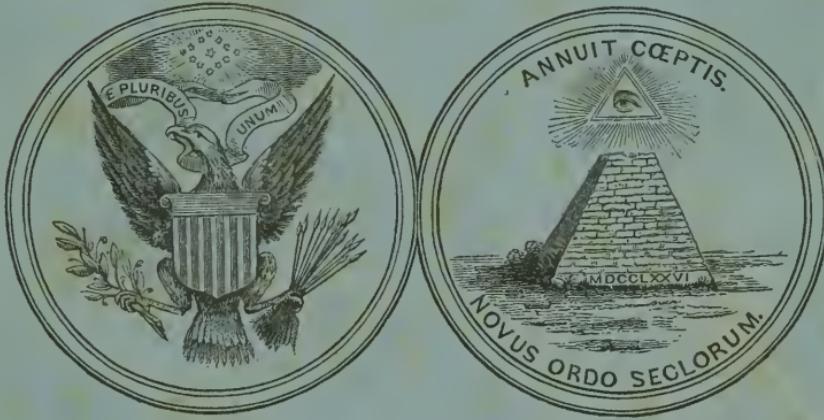
### MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Missouri territory is a vast wilderness, thinly settled only by different tribes of Indians, many of whom have no permanent residence. It consists of extensive prairies, over which roam countless droves of buffalo, elk, deer, and wild horses. This region is visited by white traders who barter with the Indians for skins of buffaloes, bears, beavers, &c., taken by them in hunting. Square miles, three hundred thousand.

### OREGON TERRITORY.

This territory is the most western part of the United States. It extends from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean. In many parts the soil is fertile, and well adapted to farming. Wheat, corn, and vegetables are raised in excellent quality. Pine trees of enormous bulk grow on Columbia river, and many of them attain the height of two hundred and fifty feet. Though claimed by the United States, the territory is at present actually in the possession of Great Britain. The traders of the Hudson's Bay Company have established forts at various points. Population eighty thousand ; number of square miles, four hundred and fifty thousand.

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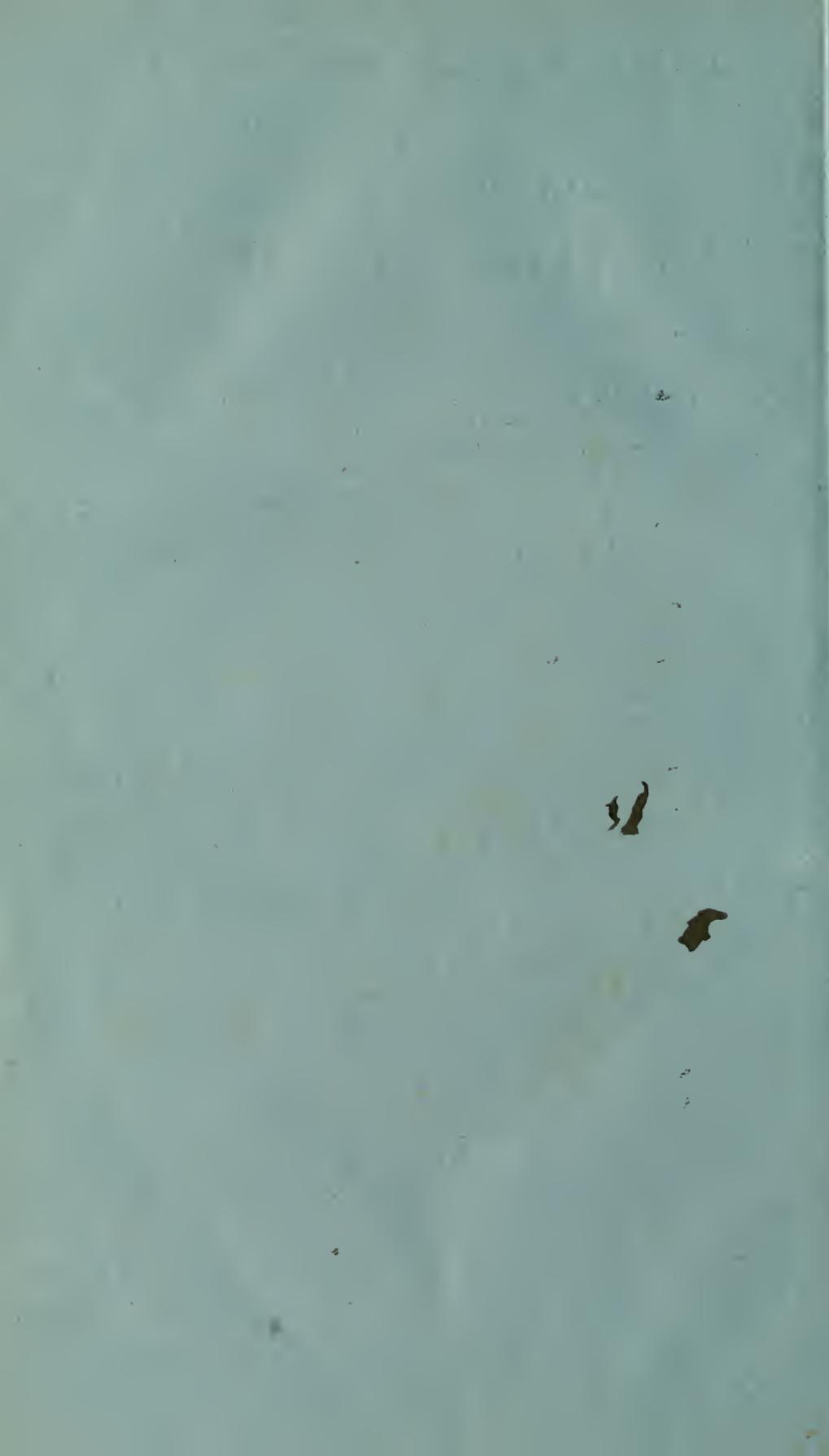
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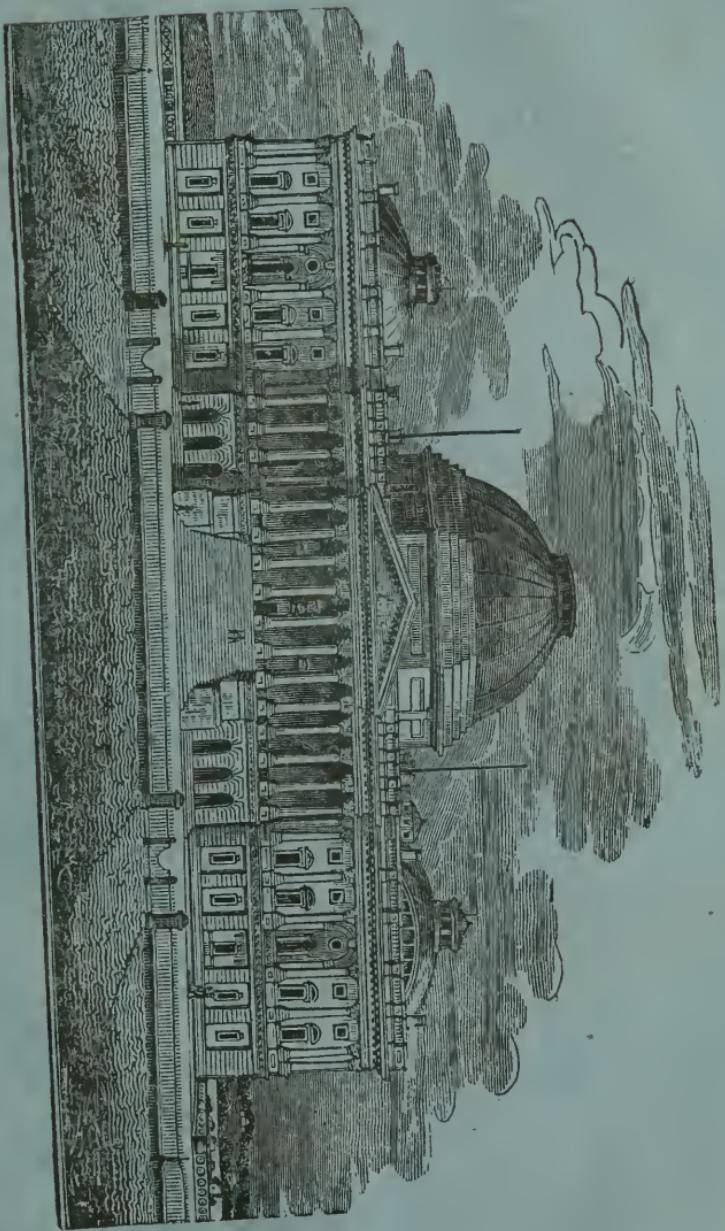
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